NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NOMINATION PROPOSALS

for the

UNIVERISTY OF FLORIDA HISTORIC DISTRICT

P. K. YONGE LABORATORY SCHOOL / NORMAN HALL

WRUF RADIO STATION / UNIVERSITY POLICE STATION

Prepared by

Murray D. Laurie

August, 1988

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

DRAFT

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: University of Florida Campus Historic District

other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: University Avenue and S.W. Thirteenth Street ☐ not for publication

city, town: Gainesville ☐ vicinity

state: Florida code: FL county: Alachua code: 001 zip code: 32611

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☐ private	☐ building(s)	8 19	12 buildings
☐ public-local	☒ district		sites
☒ public-State	☐ site		structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure		objects
	☐ object	8 19	12 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 11

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education, University	Education, University

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)	
Late 19th and 20th Century Revival, Collegiate Gothic	foundation	poured concrete
	walls	concrete, brick
	roof	clay tile
	other	cast stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The historic campus of the University of Florida comprises an important collection of Collegiate Gothic academic buildings and dormatories which have grown since 1905 into the state's largest university. The historic buildings are of red brick embellished with cast stone of fine workmanship, two-and-a-half- and three-and-a- half-stories high with steeply pitched red clay tile roofs. The original site of undeveloped land with scattered pine trees has evolved into a heavily landscaped campus with a variety of mature trees, mostly indigenous to the area. Sandy footpaths have given way to paved streets and concrete sidewalks as the student body has grown from 102 to over 34,000. The harmony and dignity of the 19 Collegiate Gothic buildings built between 1906 and 1939 blend well with the 12 newer red brick buildings within the historic district, located in the extreme northeast corner of the main campus of the University.

The University of Florida Historic District is a fully developed campus which encompasses academic and administration buildings, dormatories and athletic facilities. The site is level and occupies the extreme northeast corner of the main campus of the state's largest university. Of the 31 buildings in the district, 19 were built before 1939 and are of historical significance. Eleven of these were nominated individually and are on the National Register. The site selected in 1905 is typical of this part of Florida, containing sinkholes, woods, and pine land. [Figure 2] The 1905 plan designed by Architect William A. Edwards indicates the areas assigned to housing, teaching and recreation. Two curved roads defined the east-west axis of the plan and separated the campus from the grid pattern of the Gainesville street system. For the first twenty years this plan was followed as buildings, arranged in groups devoted to similar subjects, were erected around the great open square in the center of the campus, the Plaza of the Americas. But the curvilinear streets made it difficult to locate the needed additional buildings and accommodate growing vehicular traffic. The general plan of 1930, developed by Rudolph Weaver, AIA, called for the elimination of the curved roads

☒ See continuation sheet

and the rearrangement of streets within the campus to coordinate with the city streets bordering the campus.[1] The curved road to the north continued in use as a wide pedestrian walk. [Figure 4]

Today, the western quarter of the historic district is still devoted to athletics. Florida Field, a massive football stadium with multi-storied skyboxes, dominates the southwest corner. Fleming Field, a grassy open area, and tennis and racketball courts occupy the northwest corner. East of the stadium is an open swimming pool, two gymnasiums, and the Infirmary. A complex of six dormatories is located east of the athletic facilities. The remainder of the district is devoted to libraries and administrative and academic buildings, most of them free-standing, and several parking lots, plazas, and lawns. The district contrasts with the residential/commercial area to the north and east and the post-1940 university buildings to the south and west.

The Collegiate Gothic style of the historic buildings, rooted in the ideal of medieval English universities where students and teachers lived and studied together, suggested ancient traditions of learning and the permanence of the institution.[2] Widely favored by other prominent institutions of higher learning, the style (referred to then as Tudor-Gothic) was selected in 1905 by the Florida Board of Control for all campus buildings.[3] Most of the buildings are two-and-a-half to three-and-a-half-stories with cast stone detailing and intersecting gable roofs of flat red tile. Architects William A. Edwards (1905-1925) and his successor, Rudolph Weaver (1925-1944), repeated many design motifs and architectural elements from building to building and created a harmonious complex as buildings were expanded, altered, or added. The workmanship is of high quality, particularly of the stone trim of water tables, window and door surrounds, gable ends, and quoins. Superior craftsmanship is shown in intricate gothic tracery, gargoyles and medallions, fan-vaulted ceilings in archways, bay and oriole windows, and the laying of the English cross bond brickwork. [Photo 3, 9, 10, 11] What appears to be cut stone is in reality a compound of Portland cement and crushed stone cast in molds with the surface then carefully hand tooled and textured to simulate cut stone.[4] Noncontributing buildings constructed after 1940 are also of red brick with concrete trim, often with modern variations of

Collegiate Gothic styling, thus continuing the traditional fabric and creating an architectural dialog between past and present. [Photo 25, 26, 27]

Landscaping of the campus began in 1905 when a row of oak trees were planted beside a curved roadway, even before construction began.[5] Early photos show scattered pine trees and small shrubs. [Figure 1] In 1925 the firm of Olmsted Brothers was chosen to draw up plans to beautify the campus.[6] Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., visited the campus and his plans show a sensitive use of sturdy native trees and shrubs such as live oak, dogwood, and holly, designed to integrate the widely spaced large buildings into a more unified visual scheme. [Figure 7, 8] As finances permitted, this plan, amended with the realignment of roads in the early 1930s, was augmented, and dusty paths were eventually paved with tile sidewalks. The central green of the campus was dedicated in 1931, the 25th anniversary of the campus, as the Plaza of the Americas, and 21 live oaks were planted, one for each of the Latin American countries participating in the Pan American Conference.[7] [Photo 2] In the mid-thirties, the University of Florida was noted for its "towering pines, stately oaks, palms and shrubs of all types . . . The huge ivy-covered buildings stand . . . on a green-carpeted campus."[8] [Figure 4, 5]

The present condition of the buildings is generally excellent, although two (Floyd and Flint) are not in use and will require extensive restoration. Each structure has experienced some additions and alterations over time, which for three decades adhered closely to the Collegiate Gothic style. Many of the older buildings have been restored since the 1970s, some with modern wings or additions, more or less similar in scale and exterior fabric. [Photo 20] Only one of the historic buildings has been demolished (Benton Hall in 1969) to be replaced by a modern building, and only one (Johnson Hall in 1987) has been destroyed by fire.

The following properties contribute to the district. The description and significance of those listed on the National Register are covered on the individual nomination form. Only the date and original use are noted below.

Thomas Hall (1906) NR, 1974: Dormatory, office, classrooms
Buckman Hall (1906) NR, 1974: Dormatory
Newell Hall (1910) NR, 1979: Agricultural Experiment Station

Flint Hall (1910) NR, 1979: Science Hall, museum, classrooms
Floyd Hall (1912) NR, 1979: Agricultural Hall, classrooms
Anderson Hall (1912), NR, 1979: Language Hall, President's office
Peabody Hall (1912), NR, 1979: Teacher's College, library
Bryan Hall (1914) NR, 1979: College of Law
Women's Gym (1919) NR, 1979: Gymnasium, basketball, dances
Library East (1925) NR, 1979: University Library
Rolfs Hall (1927) NR, 1986: Horticultural Science Building

The following buildings also contribute to the historic district.

University Auditorium (1922-25) was designed by William A. Edwards, one of his last and by far the most ornate building for the University of Florida. Located at the south axis of the Plaza of the Americas, the plan called for a multi-purpose building with a 190-foot central tower flanked by two massive wings for administrative offices, libraries, and a museum, with an assembly hall to the south. Only the auditorium wing was constructed, due to a limited state budget, and the north wall was left blank for future development. [Figure 3, 6] Built of reinforced concrete and non-loadbearing masonry, it consists of a high central portion with short east and west wings, a wing to the south and a longer one to the north. The 45-foot high vaulted ceiling of the auditorium is supported by steel trusses concealed by decorative wood. Gargoyle figures at beam ends symbolize academic, athletic, and professional pursuits. Transept windows with Gothic tracery and a skylight below the elaborate copper spire admit light to the hall. [Photo 17] The 1977 restoration of the 1925 structure and extension of the unfinished north facade provides a successful transition between old and new.

Walker Hall is a two-and-a-half-story building constructed of red brick in English bond with stone detailing and intersecting pitched roof of flat red tile. [Photo 18, 19] A one-story entrance vestibule with arched openings and parapeted wall dormers are distinguishing features. One of the first buildings designed by Weaver and completed in 1927, it was called the Mechanical Engineering Building and stood east of Benton Hall, the main School of Engineering building. (Benton was demolished in 1969 and replaced by Grinter Hall.) [Photo 23] In the 1970s Walker was renovated and adapted for use by the Mathematics Department. Modern red brick additions to the east and the southwest do not intrude unduly on the Collegiate Gothic facade. [Photo 20] Walker Hall faces north on Union Road across from Peabody Hall and northeast of the Plaza of the Americas.

Leigh Hall is a three-and-a-half-story square building with two interior courtyards which has been enlarged several times. The northeast portion, designed by Rudolph Weaver, was completed in 1927 as the Chemistry and Pharmacy Building. Red brick in English bond is enhanced with cast stone quoins, molded water table, models of alchemical figures and medieval paterae, and a frieze of gothic-lettered names of famous men of science. Copper downspouts are embossed with chemical symbols. Parapeted gable dormers and square towers distinguish the north facade which faces University Avenue across a large parking lot. A two-story oriole window defines the east facade which faces the Plaza of the Americas. In 1948 the building was extended to the west, with slightly modernized, modified Collegiate Gothic detailing which blends almost seamlessly with the original fabric. A modern chemistry research building was built to the immediate north of Leigh Hall in 1965.

The Infirmary was built in 1930-31 and is located west of the academic buildings, adjacent to the athletic facilities. [Photo 16] Designed by Rudolph Weaver as a central pavilion with wings on either side, [Figure 6] the Infirmary formed an L with the addition of the Nurses Home to the south in 1947. In harmony with existing buildings, the three-and-a-half-story structure has parapeted wall dormers alternating with hip dormers set into the steeply pitched roof of red clay tile. A two-story bay windows above an open vestibule defines the main entrance on the east facade, embellished at the top with a row of small stone figures depicting medical themes such as a man with a crutch and a surgeon with a saw. Weaver included similar whimsical gargoyles in his designs for Leigh Hall, the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, and the dormatories he designed in the 1930s. These charming and often humorous touches indicate the attention to detail found in the work of both William Edwards and Rudolph Weaver.

Dauer Hall (1935-36) is a two-and-a-half-story L-shaped building which occupies a prominent site on the corner of Union and Buckman Drives. [Figure 5] Significant exterior features are the stained glass window set above a large bay window on the east facade and Gothic windows on either side of the west wing, formerly a banquet hall. [Photo 3, 4] Hip dormers are set in the red tile gabled roof on the longest wing paralleling Buckman Drive and a double-stack Tudor chimney is located on the south facade.

Sledd Hall (1929-30) is a three-and-a-half-story residence hall, irregular in shape, which links Buckman and Thomas Halls at their

south ends. Two-story bay windows have balconies at the third story level which are embellished with seals of great universities; stone animals, plants, and figures are set in the springlines above deeply recessed vestibules. But Sledd's most prominent features is the Mucozo Tower on the south facade. [Photo 11] Designed by UF art professor W. K. Long, the entry is carved with symbols of Florida's Indian and Spanish heritage.[9] Gargoyles along the cornice line depict students in various activities. A brick wall with stone coping and square pillars connects Sledd to Buckman on the east and encloses the courtyard. [Photo 5]

Fletcher Hall (1939) is at the north end of the older housing complex, facing University Avenue. [Photo 8] It features a central pavilion with symmetrical wings on either side. An oriole window is set in the tower block above an arched entrance leading to the inner court; [Photo 9] oriole and bay windows with leaded glass and carved figures embellish each facade. [Photo 9, 10] Entrance vestibules are of varying styles, forming a tangible sampler of architectural styles. [Photo 6, 7] Stone balustrades alternate with wall dormers at the roofline of the three-and-a-half-story, L-shaped residence hall. The four dormatories, Buckman, Sledd, Fletcher and Thomas, are linked together so as to form the initials UF.

Murphree Hall (1939) is a three-and-a-half-story C-shaped dormatory located west of the other older dorms and is one of the last buildings designed by Rudolph Weaver in the Collegiate Gothic Style. Built with WPA funds during the Depression, it lacks the many decorative touches of the older dorms. [Photo 12] Distinguishing features are the recessed arched entryways, two-story bay windows with balconies on the third level, and shed dormers set into the red clay tile roof.

Not included as a building, but worthy of note, is the remaining section of red brick wall enclosing the north end of Florida Field. [Photo 14] Built in 1930, the molded stone coping, square corner posts, and medieval-style gateways link the stadium to the rest of the campus buildings.[10] [Photo 14] A bronze plaque dedicates the field to those who served in the first world war.

Notes

1. William Tobias Arnett, "A Study of the Campus Planning Problem at the Universtiy of Florida," (M.A. thesis, University of Florida, 1932), pp. 59, 60, 65; "Roads Are to Be Completed by Homecoming," Florida Alligator, October 16, 1932.

2. Paul Venable Turner, Campus: An American Planning Tradition (New York: MIT Press, 1984), pp. 116-17.

3. Samuel Proctor, "The University of Florida: Its Early Years, 1953-1906," (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida, 1958), p. 520.

4. Rudolph Weaver papers, University of Florida Archives.

5. Samuel Proctor and Wright Langley, Gator History (Gainesville: South Star Publishing Company, 1986), pp. 25, 26.

6. Brian Paul Bowman, "A Landscape Plan for the University of Florida, 1927, Olmstead Brothers," unpublished manuscript in University of Florida Archives, 1974.

7. Proctor and Langley, p. 36; "Anniversary to Be Celebrated," Florida Alligator February 7, 1931; "Pan American Day Will Be Held Today," Florida Alligator, April 16, 1933.

8. "Twenty-two Major Buildings Form Physical Slant of University," Florida Alligator March 31, 1935.

9. "New Dormatory Decoration Follows Seminole Motif," Florida Alligator. November 16, 1929.

10. "Stadium Plans Completed and Open for Bids," Florida Alligator March 15, 1930.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Education	1905-1939	N/A
Architecture	1905-1939	N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

William A. Edwards, AIA (1905-1925)
Rudolph Weaver, AIA (1925-1944)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Historic University of Florida Campus is significant under Criterion A as the site of the state's largest institution of higher learning. Established in 1905 with two brick buildings, the Gainesville campus had grown by 1939 to a well-landscaped complex of over 20 substantial masonry structures designed by two architects, William A. Edwards and Rudolph Weaver, most of them situated within the district. All are examples of the Collegiate, or Tudor, Gothic style chosen in 1905 and qualify as architecturally significant under Criterion C. The harmonious unity of design of the campus plan has fulfilled the original intent to create a scholarly atmosphere and a sense of permanence.

The historic campus of the University of Florida is an intact collection of 19 buildings built between 1905 and 1939 in the Collegiate Gothic style. A dozen modern buildings are interspersed with the historic buildings and share a common exterior fabric of red brick with cast stone or concrete trim. Most of the free-standing buildings are monumental in scale, two-and-a-half and three-and-a-half-stories in height; some are linked by brick walls or arcades. Small area parking lots, playing fields, open plazas, and enclosed courtyards are also situated within the district, which is located on the extreme northwest corner of the main campus. It is bounded on the north by University Avenue, on the east by S. W. Thirteenth Street (SR 441), on the south by Stadium Road, and on the west by North-South Road. The heavily landscaped rectangular site is level, with no distinguishing natural features. Archeological surveys of the area have uncovered no significant sites.

☒ See continuation sheet

The Gainesville campus of the University of Florida was created in 1905 by the passage of the Buckman Act which established three institutions of higher learning in Florida, one for Negroes and one for women in Tallahassee and one for men in Gainesville. This action by the state legislature signified a maturing attitude toward higher education and a desire to end the burdensome duplication of supporting eight small colleges and seminaries scattered about the state.[1] The Buckman Act created a Board of Control which chose the Tudor Gothic style for all campus buildings and appointed Edwards and Walters, a South Carolina firm, as the official architect. A campus plan which included over forty buildings was drawn up and construction began on the first two multi-purpose buildings. [Figure 1] The city of Gainesville had campaigned vigorously for the University of Florida and one of the first buildings was named for Mayor William R. Thomas; the other was named for Henry H. Buckman who had introduced the legislation creating the University of Florida.[2] Enrollment for the first few years was only a little over 100 students but at the dedication in 1906 a speaker predicted that in time the University of Florida's alumni would include governors, senators, judges and other state leaders as well as many who would make important contributions to the arts and sciences.[3]

Until 1925, William A. Edwards, AIA, was the architect responsible for the design of specialized and multi-purpose buildings devoted to the academic, vocational, and professional departments. Born in Darlington, South Carolina, in 1866, Edwards had a long and distinguished career, designing buildings in Tallahassee for the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Florida State College for Women as well as those in Gainesville. He also designed many churches, banks, hotels, schools, and court houses. For the University of Florida he employed the Collegiate Gothic style consistently and adhered to his original campus plan with its two curvilinear streets and a large open plaza at the center of the campus.[4] [igure 2] Between 1909 and 1914 eight more large masonry buildings were completed. The war years slowed financial appropriations and the city of Gainesville had to contribute to the completion of the new gymnasium in 1919. Ambitious plans for a new administration complex were thwarted by the collapse of the boom in the mid-twenties and Edwards designed his last building for the University of Florida, the new library (Library East), in 1925.[5] His designs emulated those of such prestigious institutions as West Point, Yale, and Princeton, providing an atmosphere of scholarly separation from the world, an environment set aside for learning.[6] In two

decades William Edwards had adapted the picturesque Collegiate Gothic style to the realities of the financial resources available in Florida and the needs of an expanding state university.

In 1925 the Board of Control turned to Rudolph Weaver, AIA, the head of the newly created School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Florida, to be their official architect. Weaver had a broad professional and educational background and was well qualified in the field of architectural education. He had taught and designed buildings at the State College of Washington and the University of Idaho before coming to Florida. Weaver introduced the project method, new at that time, and, as he and his staff worked on Board of Control commissions in the same building as the school, students were in constant touch with real design and construction problems.[7] Eight of the buildings within the district, as well as Norman Hall and the WRUF Radion Station, nominated individually, were designed by Rudolph Weaver between 1925 and 1939. He continued the use of Collegiate Gothic chosen by the Board of Control in 1905 and proved to be a skilled and creative interpreter of the style. His meticulous drawings are elegant, and his attention to the smallest detail is evident as one examines the well-preserved examples of his work. Weaver's body of work is all the more remarkable for most of the buildings were constructed during the Depression when state funds were drastically cut and Federal assistance from the WPA and other public works agencies supplied most of the labor and materials. There were many delays and cut-backs in the process.[8]

Both Edwards and Weaver designed plans for the campus, but in 1925 the firm of Olmsted Brothers was invited by President A. A. Murphree to provide a specific landscape plan. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., son of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., the nation's most distinguished designer of urban parks, parkways, surburban communities, and campuses, visited the University of Florida and completed landscape plans in early 1926 "for the beautification of the campus."[9] The principal features of the Olmsted plan are still visible on the campus, low shrubbery close to buildings, formal plantings in selected areas, and broad open plazas planted with large shade trees indigenous to the area. [Figure 7,8]

The historic and architectural cohesiveness of the district are conveyed by the consistent use of the Collegiate Gothic style and the repetition of common design elements, architectural details, scale, and materials. Most of the 1905-1939 buildings are red brick laid in

English cross bond; cast stone trim, red tile gable roofs, dormers, and bay windows restate the vocabulary of the Collegiate Gothic in varying degrees of complexity and subtilty. The district is easily distinguished from the surrounding areas: to the north and east are residential and commercial buildings, to the south and west additional campus buildings constructed since the 1940s.

The major incompatible intrusions into the district are the paved parking lots and the greatly expanded football stadium. Originally a recessed bowl surrounded by a brick wall, Florida Field is now a huge concrete structure incorporating a dormatory, classrooms, offices and multi-story skyboxes. [Photo 15] Only a stretch of the original wall on the north end, designed by Rudolph Weaver, remains. [Photo 13, 14] The noncontributing buildings within the district, for the most part, blend in with the older structures and often incorporate some of the Collegiate Gothic motifs in their design, such as the buttresses on Grinter Hall, the bay windows and embossed symbols of Tigert, the tower block entrance to Matherly Hall, or the Gothic pinnacles and arches of the Century Tower. [Photo 23, 24, 25, 26, 27]

The Collegiate Gothic style is not unique in the state to the University of Florida for Edwards and Weaver designed buildings in the style chosen by the Board of Control for the campus of Florida State University in Tallahassee.[10]

The impact of the district on Gainesville and the surrounding communities has been enormous. Once a rural, isolated site at the end of a crushed rock road, the campus drew the city westward and forced it to provide services and amenities. Residential neighborhoods and businesses catering to faculty and students sprang up around the campus, contributing to the growth of Gainesville.[11]

It is beyond the scope of this nomination to document all of the outstanding individuals, faculty and former students, who helped develop the University and the state and who have made important national and international contributions in the professions, arts, and sciences. Instead, a few key persons directly associated with the campus plan and the significant buildings mentioned in this district nomination will be noted below.

Sledd Hall is named for the first president of the University of Florida, Dr. Andrew Sledd, an eminent scholar. Murphree Hall is named

for the second president, Dr. Albert A. Murphree, who served from 1909 until his death in 1927. Dr. John Tigert, UF president from 1928 to 1947, directed the rapid growth of the campus for almost two decades, and he is responsible for the naming of the Plaza of the Americas, the open space at the center of the campus symbolizing the ties of the university to the other countries in this hemisphere. In 1960 Tigert Hall, the new administration building, was named for him.[12]

As mentioned earlier, the first dormatory was named for lawmaker Henry H. Buckman; Fletcher Hall was named for Senator Duncan Fletcher. P. K. Yonge Laboratory School was named for the long-time chairman of the Board of Control from Pensacola. The College of Law was renamed Bryan Hall to honor U.S. Senator Nathan P. Bryan, and the first building on campus honored the mayor of Gainesville, W. R. Thomas.[13]

Leigh Hall was named for Townes R. Leigh, first head of the Department of Chemistry and Pharmacy and vice president of the University. Walker Hall was named for Major E. S. Walker, a professor of civil engineering and military sciences. Dauer Hall, formerly the Arts and Sciences Sciences Building and originally the Florida Union, honors UF graduate and professor of political science Manning J. Dauer.[14]

There was a move in the 1960s and early 1970s to demolish many of the older buildings to make way for modern buildings, but a successful campaign to preserve, renovate, and rehabilitate the historic buildings resulted in a reversal of policy. It appears now that the University of Florida is committed to the preservation of its historic campus and to retaining the basic plan of the original campus.[15]

Notes

1. Samuel Proctor and Wright Langley, Gator History. (Gainesville: South Star Publishing Co., 1986), p. 23.

2. Ibid, p. 25.

3. Ibid, p. 26.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Arnett, William Tobias. "A Study of the Campus Planning Problems at the University of Florida." M. A. thesis, University of Florida, 1932.

Bowman, Brian Paul. "A Landscape Plan for the University of Florida, 1927, Olmstead Brothers." Unpublished manuscript, University of Florida Archives, 1974.

Florida Alligator, campus newspaper, University of Florida, Gainesville, 1912 to 1939.

☒ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 70 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A			
B			
C			
D			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated district is bounded on the north by University Avenue, on the east by S.W. 13th Street (SR 441), on the south by Stadium Road, and on the west by North-South Road.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated district includes the ninteen contirbuting buildings and their immediate settings. They are associated with the early development and expansion of the University of Florida and were built between 1905 and 1939. Other buildings on the campus were built after 1940.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Murray D. Laurie

organization N/A date August, 1988

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Hildreth, Charles H. and Merlin G. Cox. History of Gainesville, Florida: 1854-1979. Gainesville, FL: Alachua County Historical Society, 1979.

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Olmsted Brothers, Inc. Landscape architecture plans in the collection of the Physical Plant Division, University of Florida, 1927.

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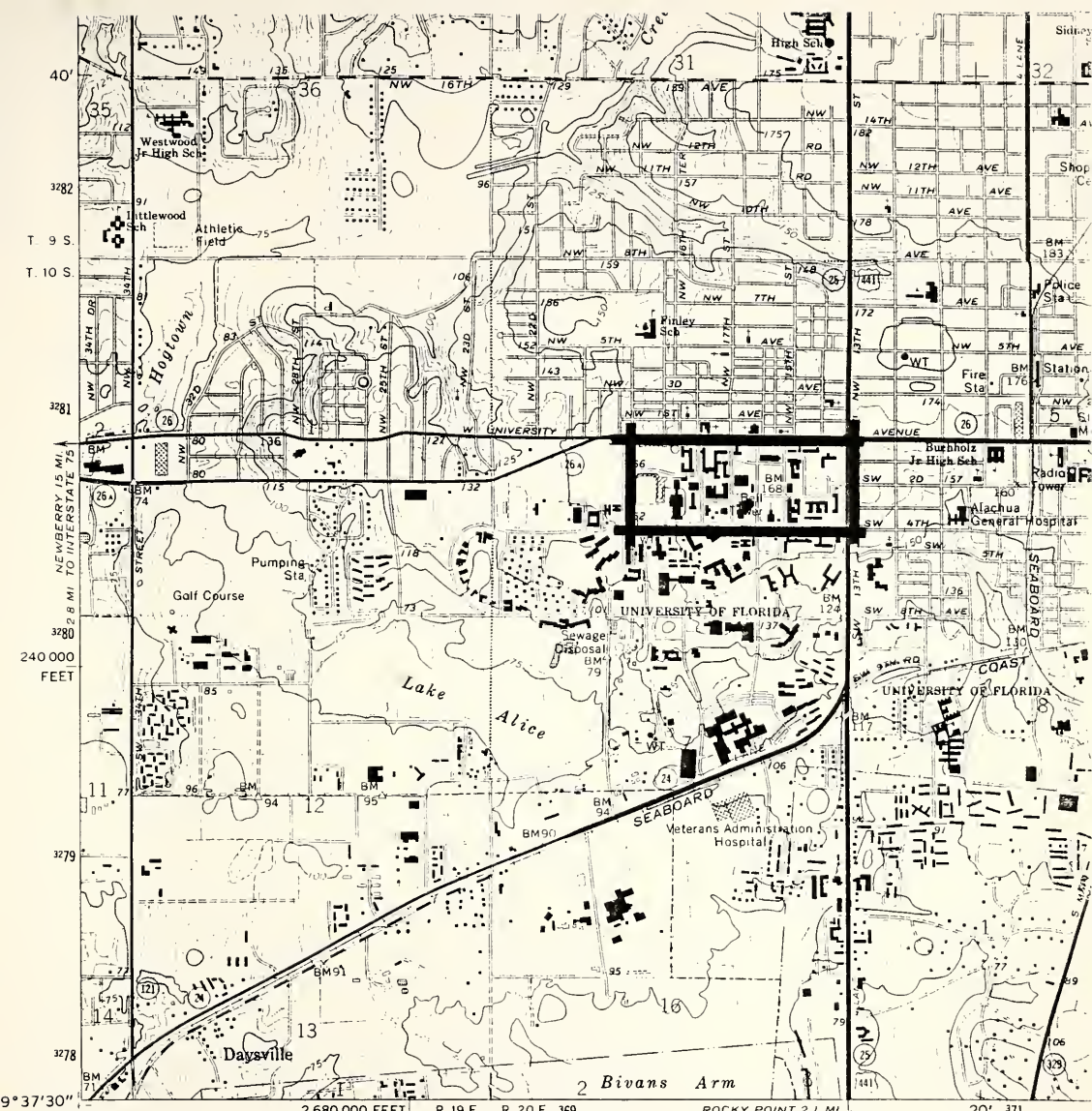


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and Florida Geodetic Survey

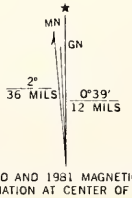
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on Florida coordinate system, north zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 23 meters south and 15 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Dotted land lines established by private survey



UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

GAINESVILLE EAST, FLORIDA 1966, PR 1981
Scale 1:2400

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA HISTORIC DISTRICT

S=significant
N=nonsignificant

Number	Name	Location	S	N
1.	Bryan Hall	S.W. 13 St & W. University	*	
2.	Walker Hall	Union Road	*	
3.	Anderson Hall	W. University Ave.	*	
4.	Library East	Plaza of Americas	*	
5.	Peabody Hall	Union Road	*	
6.	Auditorium	Newell Dr. & Stadium Rd.	*	
7.	Flint Hall	Newell Dr. & W. University	*	
8.	Floyd Hall	Newell Dr. & Union Road	*	
9.	Leigh Hall	Buckman Drive	*	
10.	Rolfs Hall	Buckman Drive	*	
11.	Newell Hall	Buckman Drive	*	
12.	Dauer Hall	BUckman Drive & Union Road	*	
13.	Buckman Hall	Buckman Drive	*	
14.	Fletcher Hall	Buckman Dr. & W. University	*	
15.	Sledd Hall	Fletcher Drive	*	
16.	Thomas Hall	Fletcher Drive	*	
17.	Murphree Hall	W. University & Fletcher	*	
18.	Infirmary	Fletcher Drive	*	
19.	Women´s Gym	Fletcher Drive	*	
20.	Florida Field (wall)	North-South Drive	*	
21.	Yon Hall	Part of Stadium		*
22.	Florida Gym	Stadium Road		*
23.	Bryant Hall	Stadium Road		*
24.	Turlington Hall	Newell Dr. & Stadium Rd.		*
25.	Century Tower	Stadium Rd. & Newell Dr.		*
26.	Library West	Plaza of the Americas		*
27.	Grinter Hall	Union Road		*
28.	Carleton Auditorium	Stadium Road		*
29.	Little Hall	Stadium Road		*
30.	Tigert Hall	S.W. 13th Street		*
31.	Business Admin.	Administration Road		*
32.	Matherly Hall	W. University Ave.		*

(See University of Florida Campus Map, 1988-89)

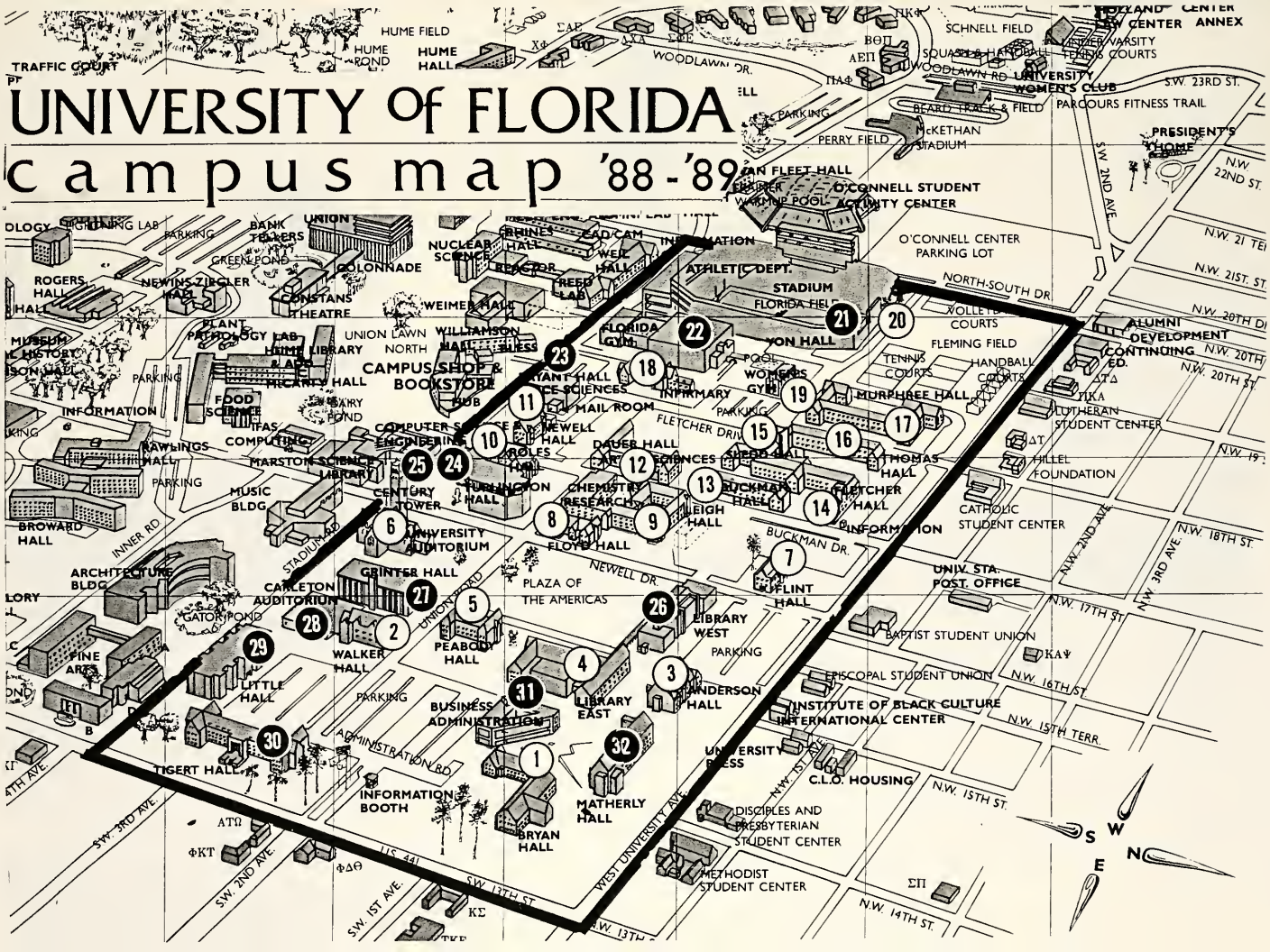

UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA
campus map '88-'89
HUME FIELD
HUME HALL
TRAFFIC COURT
WOODLAWN DR.
SCHNELL FIELD
SQUASH & HANDBALL
UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB
PARCOURS FITNESS TRAIL
BEARD TRACK & FIELD
McKETHAN STADIUM
PERRY FIELD
PRESIDENT'S HOME
S.W. 23RD ST.
S.W. 2ND AVE.
N.W. 22ND ST.
N.W. 21ST. ST
N.W. 20TH ST.
O'CONNELL STUDENT ACTIVITY CENTER
O'CONNELL CENTER PARKING LOT
NORTH-SOUTH DR.
ATHLETIC DEPT.
STADIUM
FLORIDA FIELD
FLORIDA GYM
VON HALL
VOLLEYBALL COURTS
FLEMING FIELD
TENNIS COURTS
HANDBALL COURTS
WOMEN'S GYM
MURPHREE HALL
ALUMNI DEVELOPMENT
CONTINUING ED.
ΔΤΔ
ΤΚΑ
LUTHERAN STUDENT CENTER
ΔΤ
HILLEL FOUNDATION
CATHOLIC STUDENT CENTER
THOMAS HALL
FLETCHER HALL
INFIRMARY
MAIL ROOM
NEWELL HALL
DAUER HALL
SHEAD HALL
BUCKMAN HALL
LEIGH HALL
FLOYD HALL
CHEMISTRY RESEARCH
TURLINGTON HALL
CENTURY TOWER
UNIVERSITY AUDITORIUM
GRINTER HALL
CARLETON AUDITORIUM
PLAZA OF THE AMERICAS
NEWELL DR.
BUCKMAN DR.
FLINT HALL
UNIV. STA. POST OFFICE
N.W. 17TH ST.
N.W. 2ND AVE.
N.W. 3RD AVE.
N.W. 18TH ST.
BAPTIST STUDENT UNION
ΚΑΨ
EPISCOPAL STUDENT UNION
N.W. 16TH ST.
INSTITUTE OF BLACK CULTURE INTERNATIONAL CENTER
N.W. 15TH TERR.
C.L.O. HOUSING
N.W. 15TH ST.
N.W. 14TH ST.
ΣΠ
LIBRARY WEST
PARKING
ANDERSON HALL
LIBRARY EAST
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
ADMINISTRATION RD.
MATHERLY HALL
BRYAN HALL
UNIVERSITY PRESS
DISCIPLES AND PRESBYTERIAN STUDENT CENTER
METHODIST STUDENT CENTER
WEST UNIVERSITY AVE.
S.W. 13TH ST.
S.W. 1ST AVE.
S.W. 2ND AVE.
S.W. 3RD AVE.
US 441
ΑΤΩ
ΦΚΤ
ΦΔΘ
ΚΣ
ΤΚΕ
TIGERT HALL
INFORMATION BOOTH
LITTLE HALL
WALKER HALL
PEABODY HALL
GATOR POND
FINE ARTS
ARCHITECTURE BLDG.
BROWARD HALL
RAWLINGS HALL
MARSTON SCIENCE LIBRARY
MUSIC BLDG.
INNER RD.
STADIUM RD.
UNION RD.
INFORMATION
FAS COMPUTING
COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
CAMPUS SHOP & BOOKSTORE
HUB
UNION LAWN NORTH
WILLIAMSON HALL
HUME LIBRARY & ARCHIVES
MCCARTY HALL
PLANT PATHOLOGY LAB
FOOD SCIENCE
DAIRY POND
CONSTANS THEATRE
COLONNADE
UNION
BANK TOWERS
GREEN POND
NEWINS ZIEGLER HALL
ROGERS HALL
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
NUCLEAR SCIENCE
BRINES HALL
REACTOR
REED LAB
CAD/CAM
WEIL HALL
WEIMER HALL
PARKING
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Figure 1: UF Historic Dist.

Thomas & Buckman Halls, 1919
Historic Photo, UF Archives

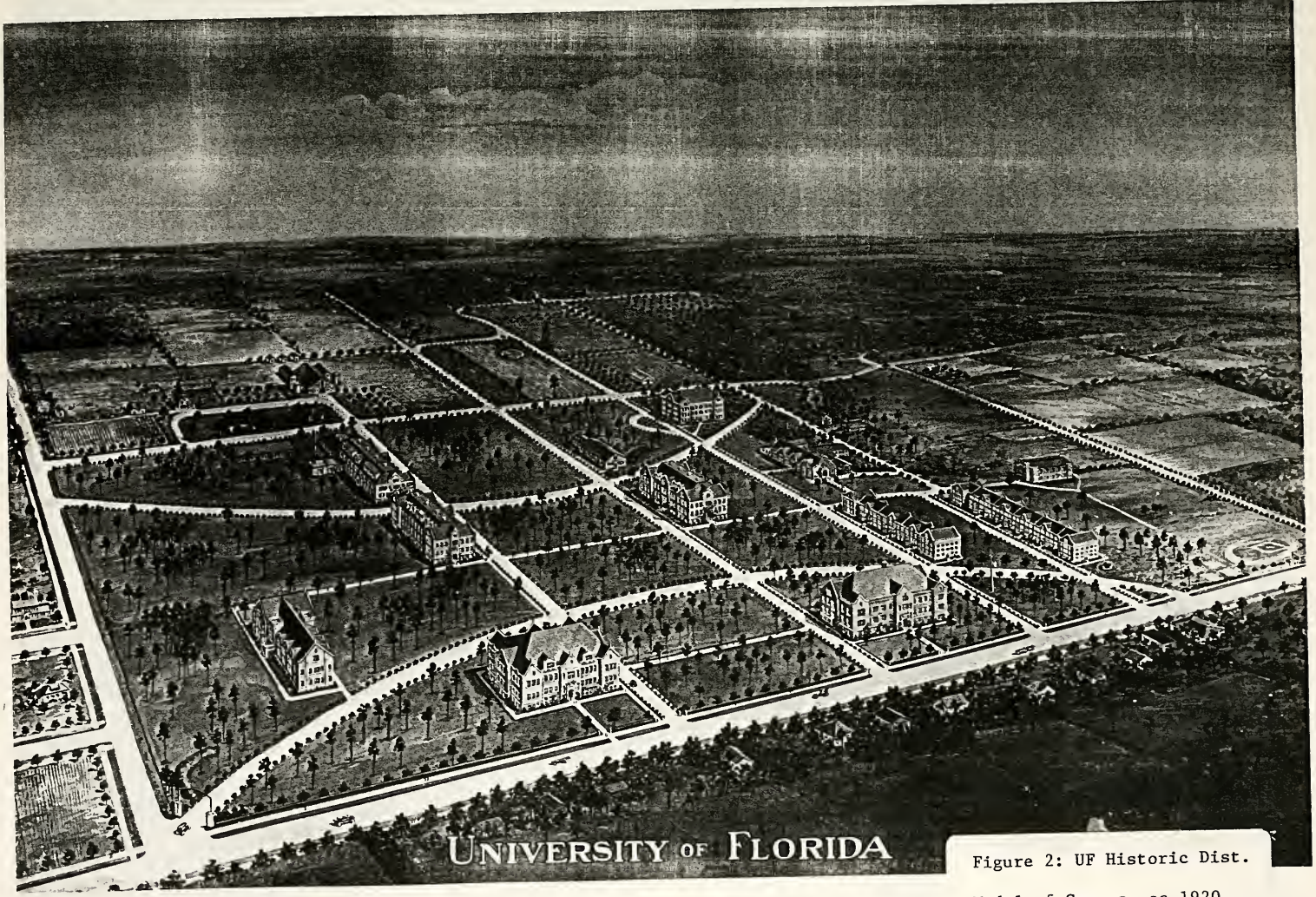


Figure 2: UF Historic Dist.

Model of Campus, ca 1920
Historic Photo, UF Archives

Figure 3: UF Historic Dist.

University Auditorium, 1925
Historic Photo, UF Archives

Figure 4: UF Historic Dist.

Aerial view, ca 1932
Historic Photo, UF Archives

Figure 5. UF Historic Dist.

Florida Union, ca 1936
Historic Photo, UF Archives

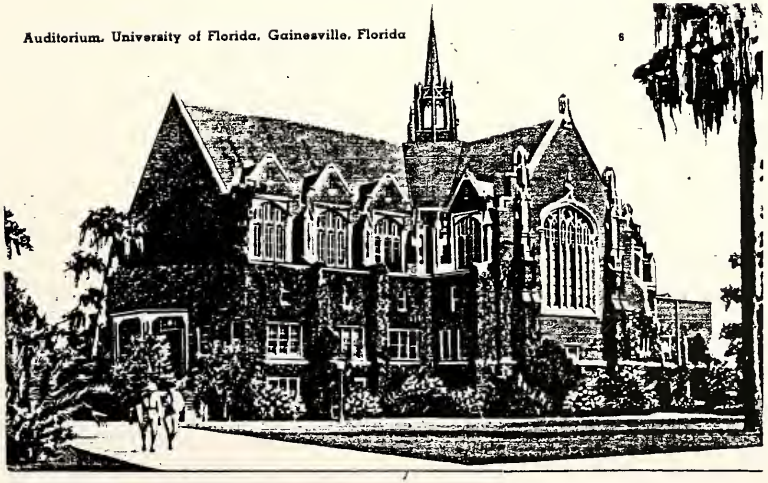


Figure 6: UF Historic DIst.
Historic Post Cards, ca. 1939

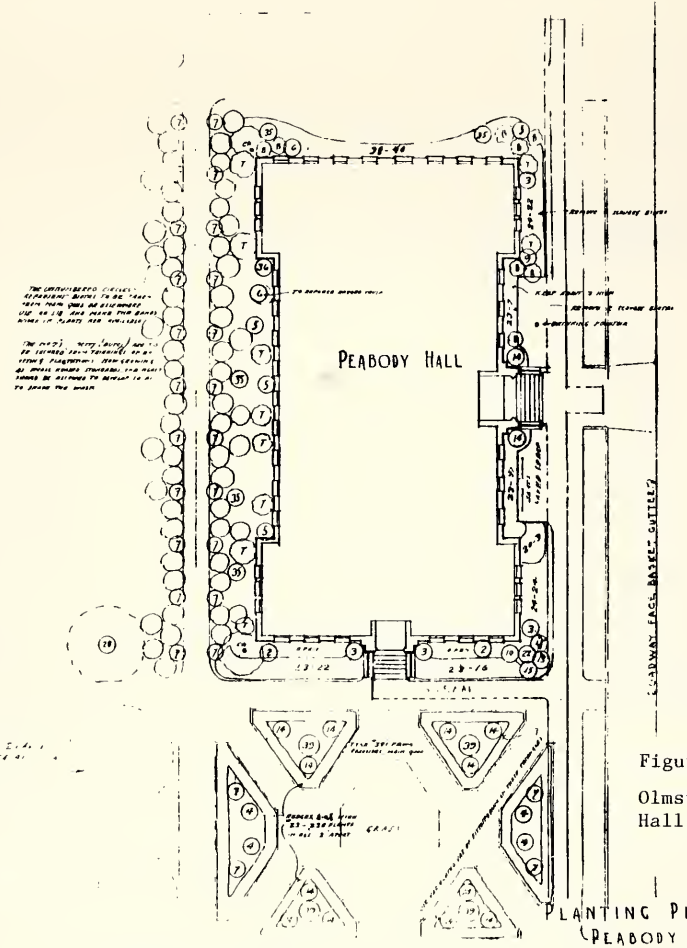


Figure 7: UF Historic Dist.

Olmsted Plan for Peabody Hall Landscaping, 1927

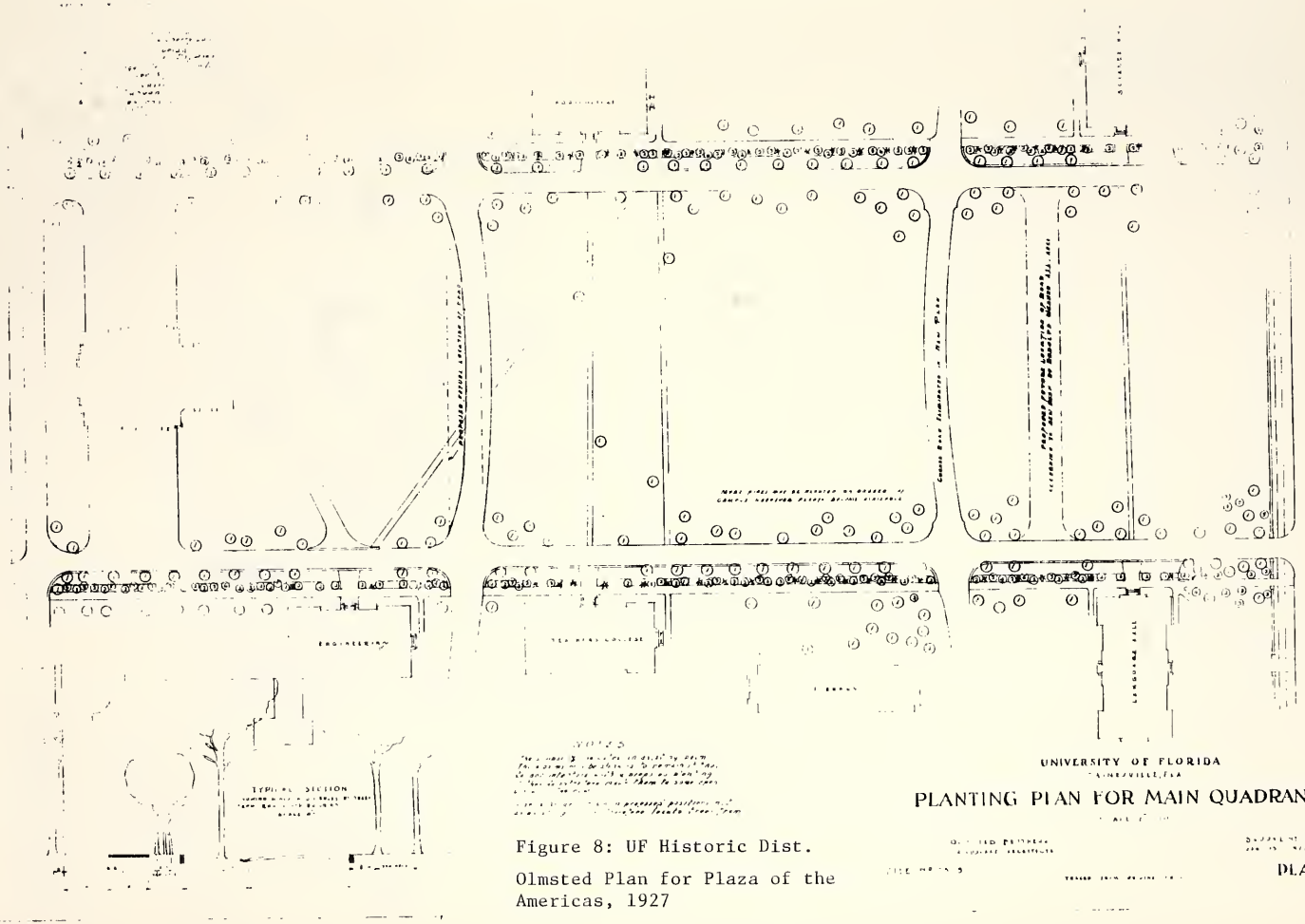


Figure 8: UF Historic Dist.

Olmsted Plan for Plaza of the Americas, 1927

original name-present name (now on site)

2. Law Building-Bryan Hall
3. Language Hall-Anderson Hall
4. Library-Library East
5. Peabody Hall
6. Engineering Building-Walker Hall
7. Benton Hall (Grinter Hall)
8. Auditorium
9. Horticultural Building-Rolfs Hall
10. Campus Post Office (Turlington Hall)
11. Agricultural Hall-Floyd Hall
12. Chemistry Building-Leigh Hall
13. Science Hall-Flint Hall
14. North Dormatory-Fletcher Hall
15. Buckman Hall
16. Florida Union-Dauer Hall
17. Experiment Station-Newell Hall
18. Storage Building (Bryant Hall)
20. Cafeteria (Johnson Hall, burned)
21. New Dormatory-Sledd Hall
22. Thomas Hall
23. South & Central Dorm-Murphree Hall
24. Basketball Court (parking lot)
25. Infirmary
26. Gymnasium-Women's Gymnasium
27. F Club (Florida Gym)
28. Swimming Pool
31. Florida Field

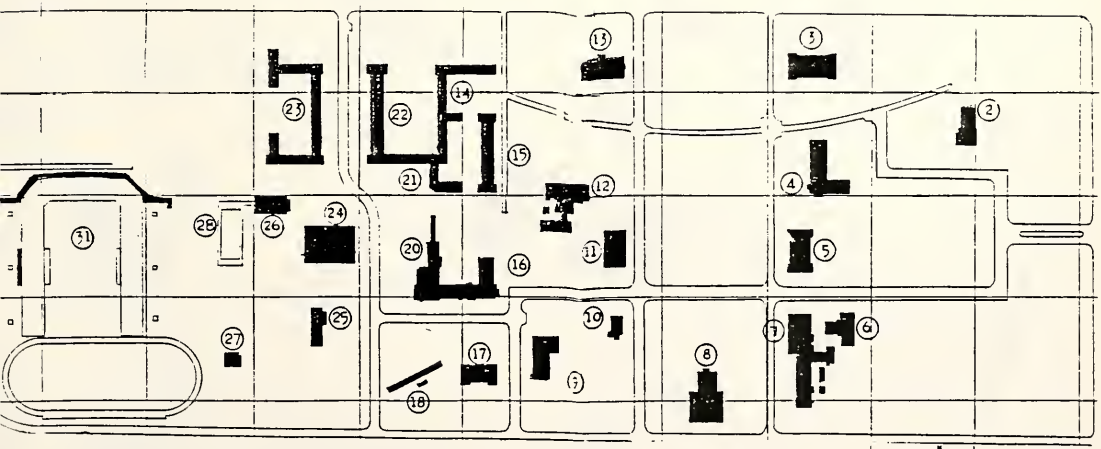
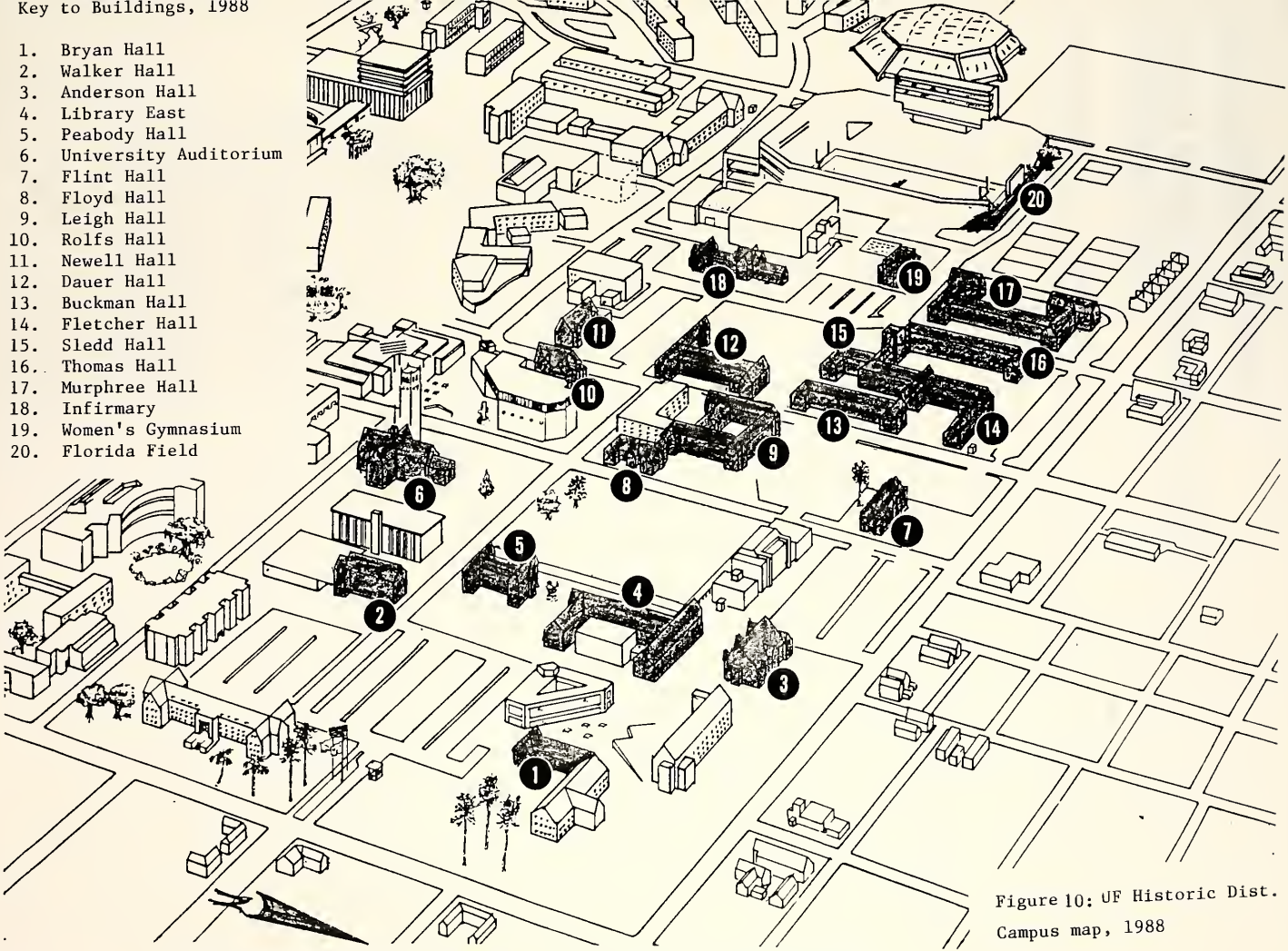


Figure 9: UF Historic Dist.

Campus map, 1938

Key to Buildings, 1988

1. Bryan Hall
2. Walker Hall
3. Anderson Hall
4. Library East
5. Peabody Hall
6. University Auditorium
7. Flint Hall
8. Floyd Hall
9. Leigh Hall
10. Rolfs Hall
11. Newell Hall
12. Dauer Hall
13. Buckman Hall
14. Fletcher Hall
15. Sledd Hall
16. Thomas Hall
17. Murphree Hall
18. Infirmary
19. Women's Gymnasium
20. Florida Field



1988 UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA CAMPUS (Significant buildings shaded)

Figure 10: UF Historic Dist. Campus map, 1988

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Photographs of the University of Florida Historic District

(#2, 4 same for all photos; #3, 5 for Photos 1, 2, 8, 11, 24 are same (Information & Publications Services); #3, 5 for rest of photos is Murray Laurie).

1. Aerial view, University of Florida Historic District
2. Gainesville, Florida
3. UF Information & Publications Services
4. 1988
5. UF IPS
6. Aerial view, facing west, of UF Historic District, Tigert Hall in immediate foreground (photographer facing west)
7. 1 of 27

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1. Plaza of the Americas, University of Florida Historic District
6. Plaza of the Americas in foreground, University Auditorium and Century Tower in background (photographer facing south)
7. 2 of 27

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1. Dauer Hall, Buckman Drive, UF Historic District
3. Murray Laurie
5. Murray Laurie
6. Front facade, Dauer Hall, formerly the Florida Union and the Arts and Sciences Building (photographer facing west)
7. 3 of 27

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1. Daurer Hall, UF Historic District
6. South facade of former Florida Union, Union Drive, showing former banquet hall to the west of the main block (photographer facing north)
7. 4 of 27

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1. Buckman Hall, UF Historic District
6. Wall linking Buckman Hall and Sledd Hall, enclosing a courtyard in the dormatory complex (photographer is facing north)
7. 5 of 27

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1. Fletcher Hall, UF Historic District
6. Inner courtyard of residence hall showing bay windows (photographer facing north)
7. 6 of 27

Photographs, UF Historic District, continued

1. Fletcher Hall, UF Historic District
6. Another view of Fletcher Hall showing varied doorway (photographer facing west)
7. 7 of 27

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1. Fletcher Hall, UF Historic District
6. North facade, facing University Avenue. Note oriole window, archway to inner courtyard (photographer facing south)
7. 8 of 27

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1. Fletcher Hall archway, UF Historic District
6. Archway through square tower at center of north wing of Fletcher Hall, leading to inner courtyard of dorm complex (photographer facing south)
7. 9 of 27

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1. Fletcher Hall window, UF Historic District
6. Bay window with leaded glass, stone figures, and Gothic tracery on west facade of Fletcher Hall is feature of the student lounge (photographer facing east)
7. 10 of 27

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1. Sledd Hall, UF Historic District
6. Mucozo Tower of Sledd Hall, leading to inner courtyard of dormatory area (photographer facing north)
7. 11 of 27

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1. Murphree Hall, UF Historic District
6. West facade of dormatory showing shed dormers, bay windows; (photographer facing east)
7. 12 of 27

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1. Stadium gates, Florida Field, UF Historic District
6. Metal gates, painted orange, lead to Florida Field on the northeast end of the stadium (photographer facing west)
7. 13 of 27

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1. North stadium wall, Florida Field, UF Historic District
6. Brick wall and flag poles on north wall of Florida Field, UF football stadium (photographer facing west)
7. 14 of 27

Photographs, UF Historic District, continued

1. Athletics area, UF Historic District
6. Part of Florida Gym, Florida Field, Women´s Gym, parking lot (photographer facing west)
7. 15 of 27

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1. Infirmary, Fletcher Drive, UF Historic Campus
6. Front (east) facade of UF Infirmary shows main entrance and handicapped access ramp (photographer facing west)
7. 16 of 27

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1. University Auditorium, UF Historic District
6. East facade of Auditorium (photographer facing west)
7. 17 of 27

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1. Walker Hall on Union Drive, UF Historic Campus
6. Front and side facade of Walker Hall, one of few UF buildings with ivy growing on the side, faces north on Union Drive (photographer facing southeast)
7. 18 of 27

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1. Walker Hall, Union Drive, UF Historic Campus
6. Entrance vestibule with restrained cast stone accents is typical of campus buildings (photographer facing south)
7. 19 of 27

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1. Walker Hall, Union Drive, UF Historic Campus
6. West side of Walker Hall shows modern addition to rear (photographer facing east)
7. 20 of 27

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1. Walker Hall and cooling structure, Union Drive, UF Historic District
6. Landscaped area in forground is north of Tigert parking lot, structures containing equipment for UF heating/cooling system, with Walker Hall in the background (photographer facing west)
7. 21 of 27

Photographs, UF Historic District, continued

1. Bryan Hall, University Avenue, UF Historic District
6. Part of the building was constructed in 1914 as College of Law, later enlarged in keeping with scale and Gothic archtecture; faces open lawn planted with large pines, palms; in extreme northeast corner of district (photographer facing north)
7. 22 of 27

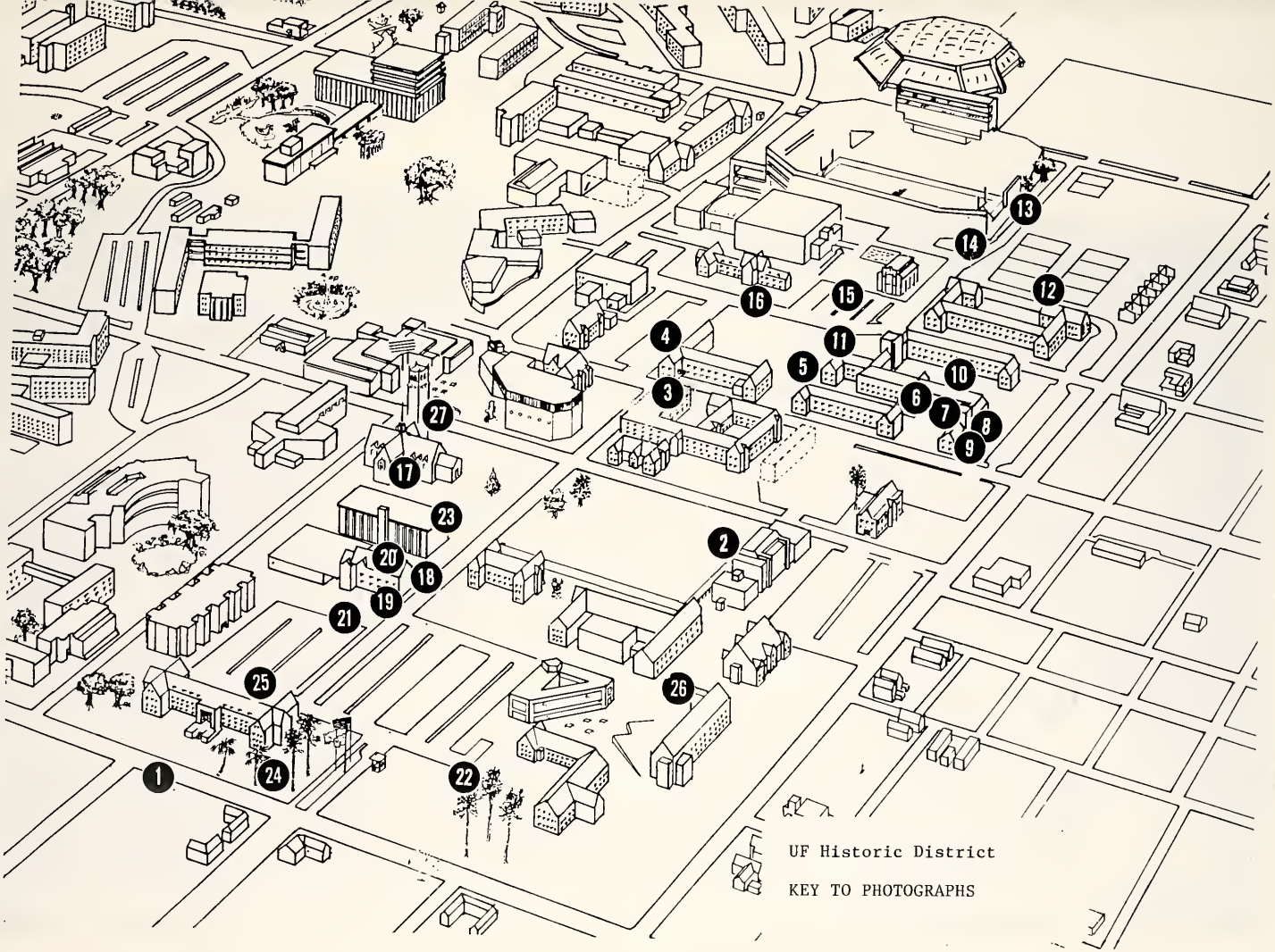
1. Grinter Hall, Union Drive, UF Historic District
6. Noncontributing building (1970) built on the site of Benton Hall, first School of Engineering building, just west of Walker Hall (photographer facing west)
7. 23 of 27

1. Tigert Hall, S.W. 13th Street, UF Historic District
6. Front (east) facade of noncontributing administration building extends spirit of Collegiate Gothic style into the 1950s (photographer facing south)
7. 24 of 27

1. Tigert Hall, S.W. 13th Street, UF Historic District
6. Noncontributing building (1950) has modern version of bay windows, decorative plaques (photographer facing east)
7. 25 of 27

1. Matherly Hall, University Avenue, UF Historic District
6. Noncontributing building has tower block entrance, updated Gothic accents. Faces paved inner courtyard of College of Business Administration complex (photographer facing north)
7. 26 of 27

1. Century Tower, Newell Drive and Stadium Road, UF Historic District
6. Noncontributing building (1953), located west of University Auditorium, has Gothic elements, carillon (photographer facing north)
7. 27 of 27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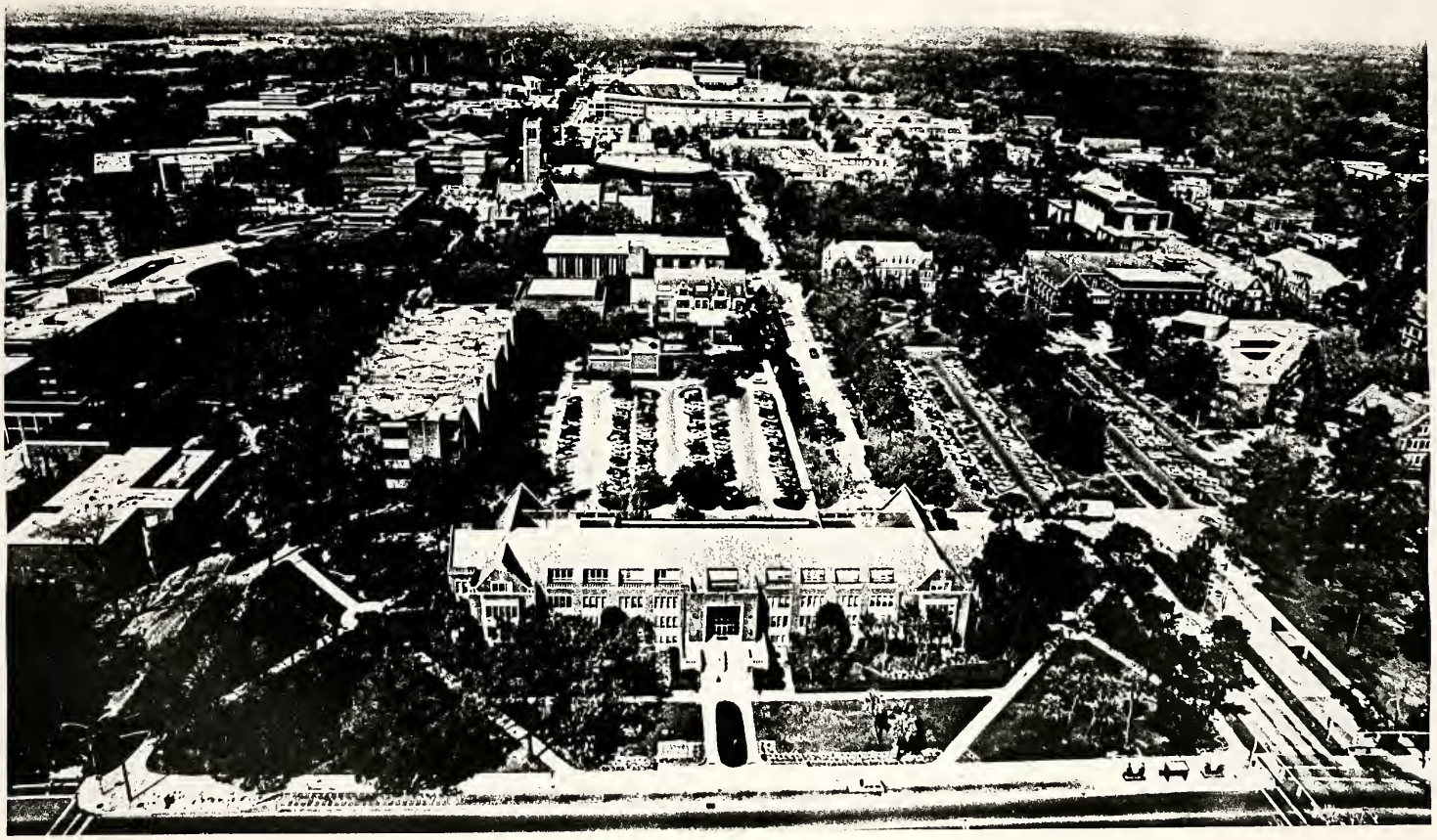
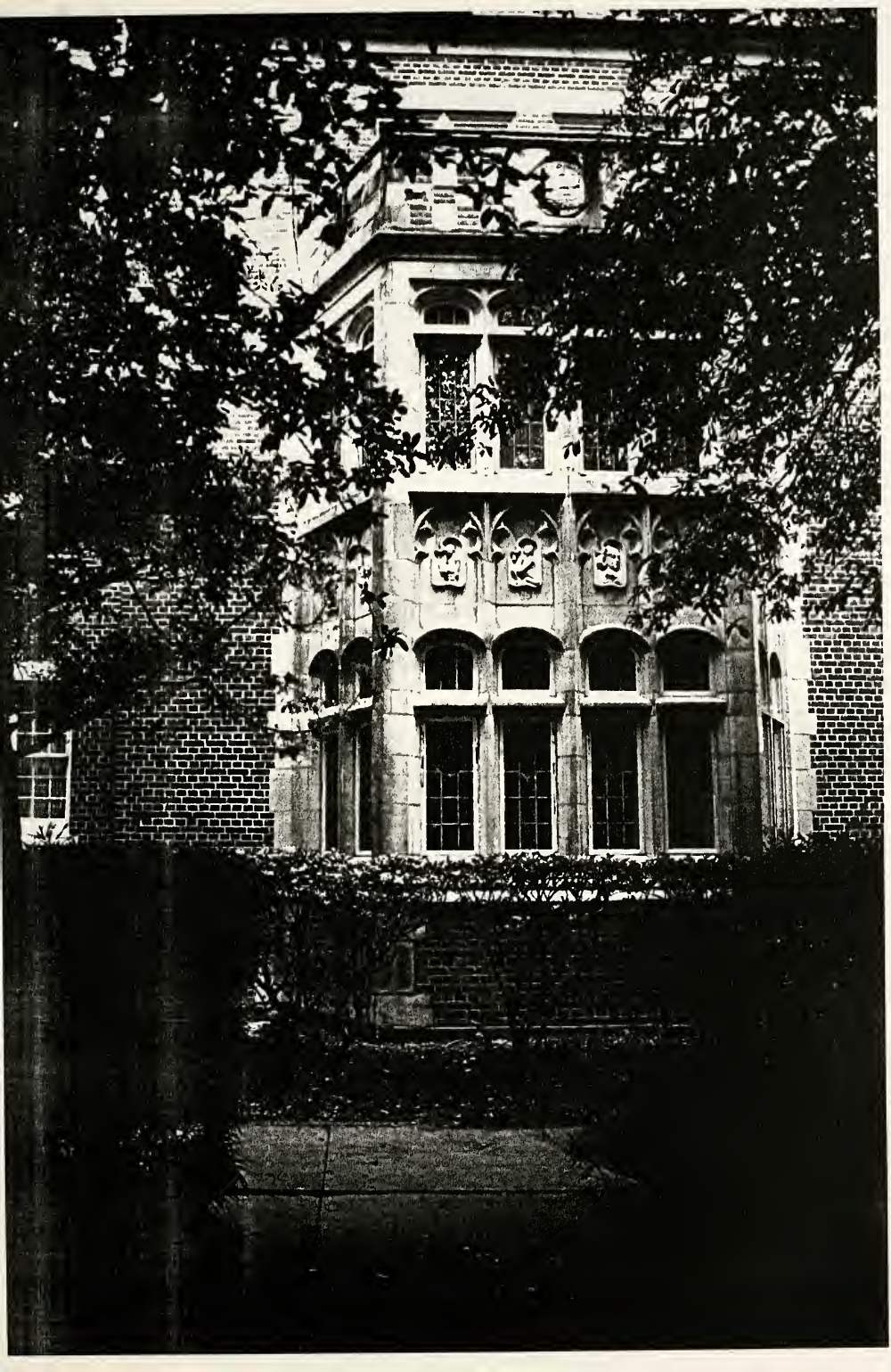
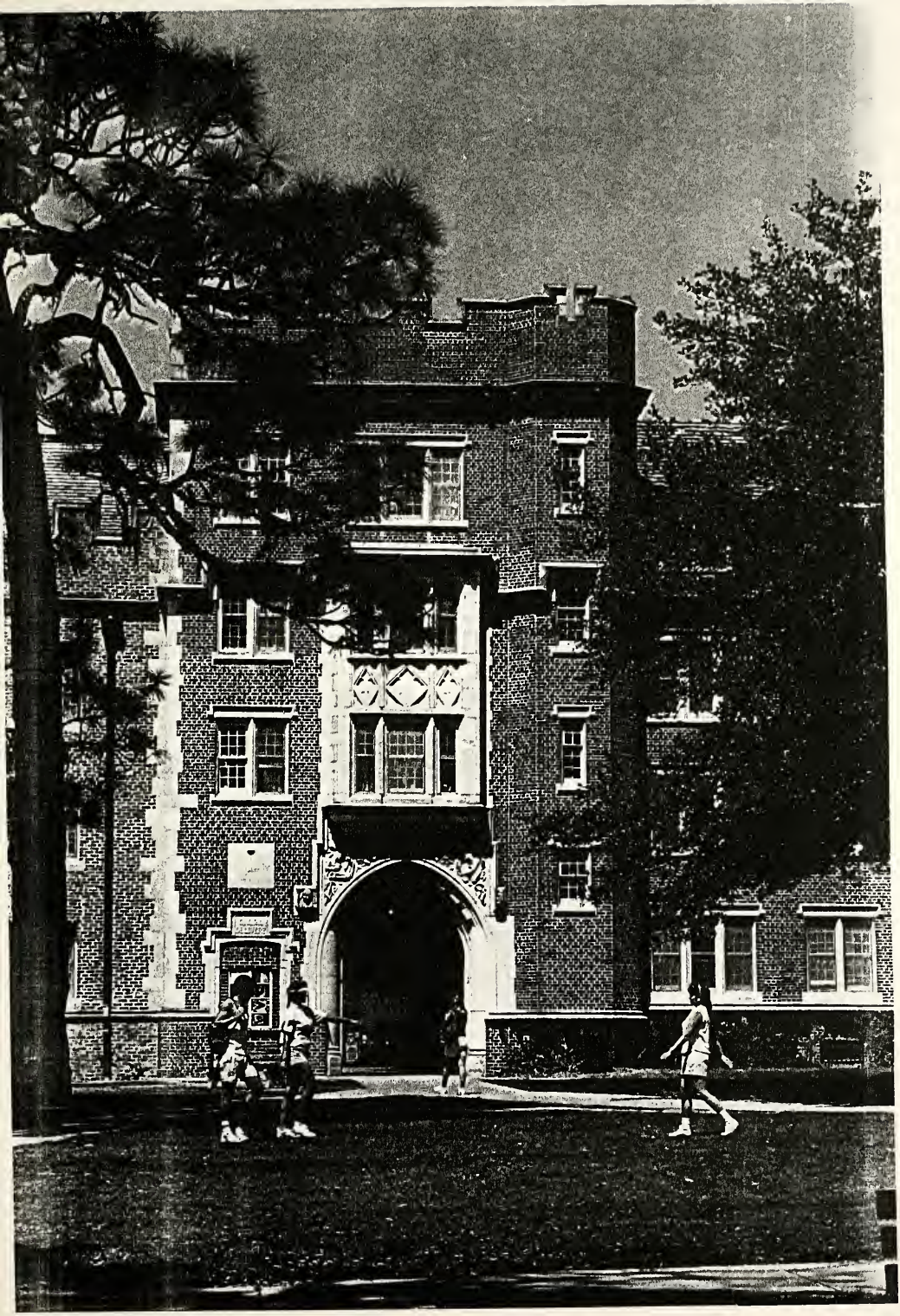
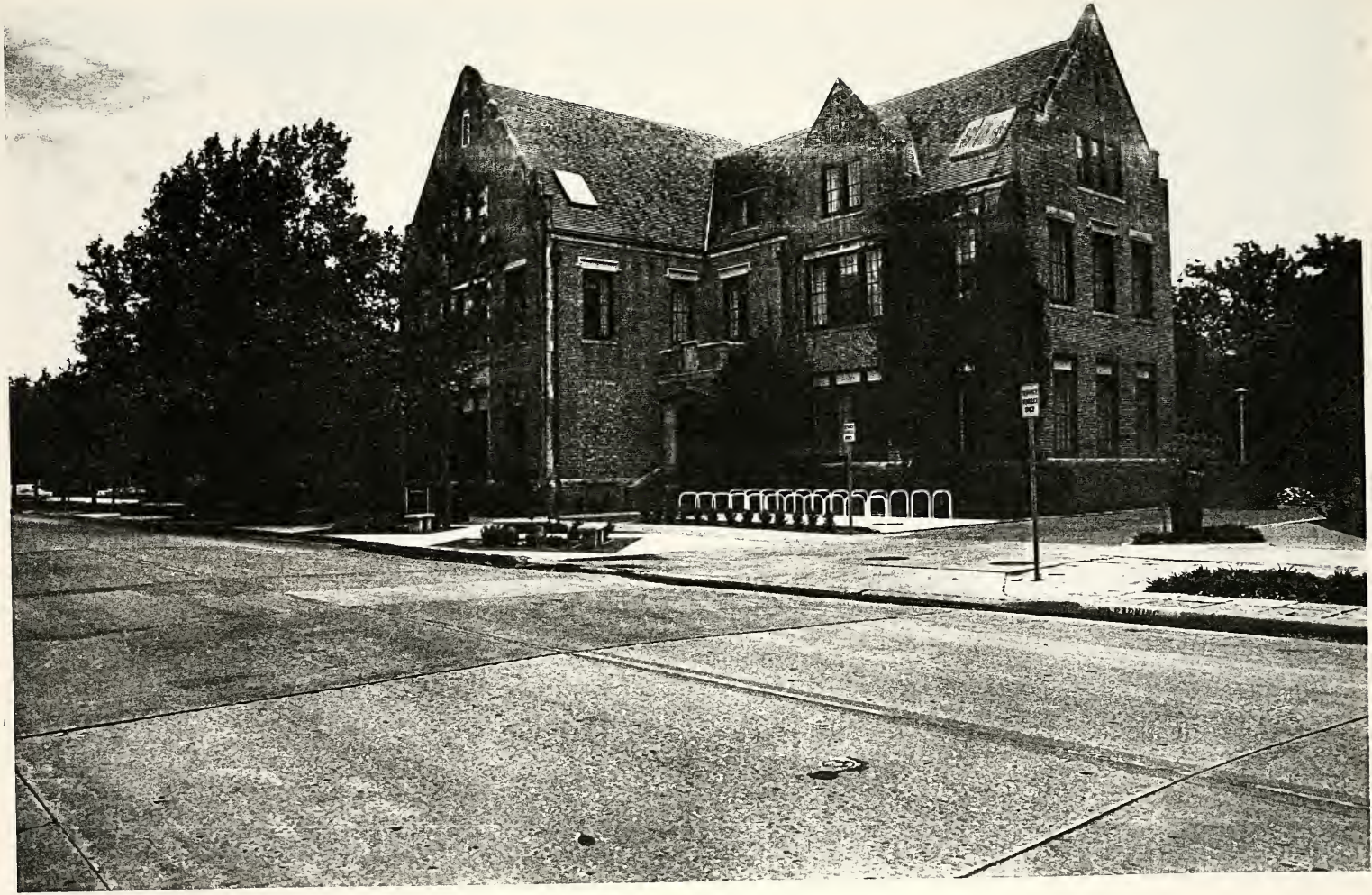
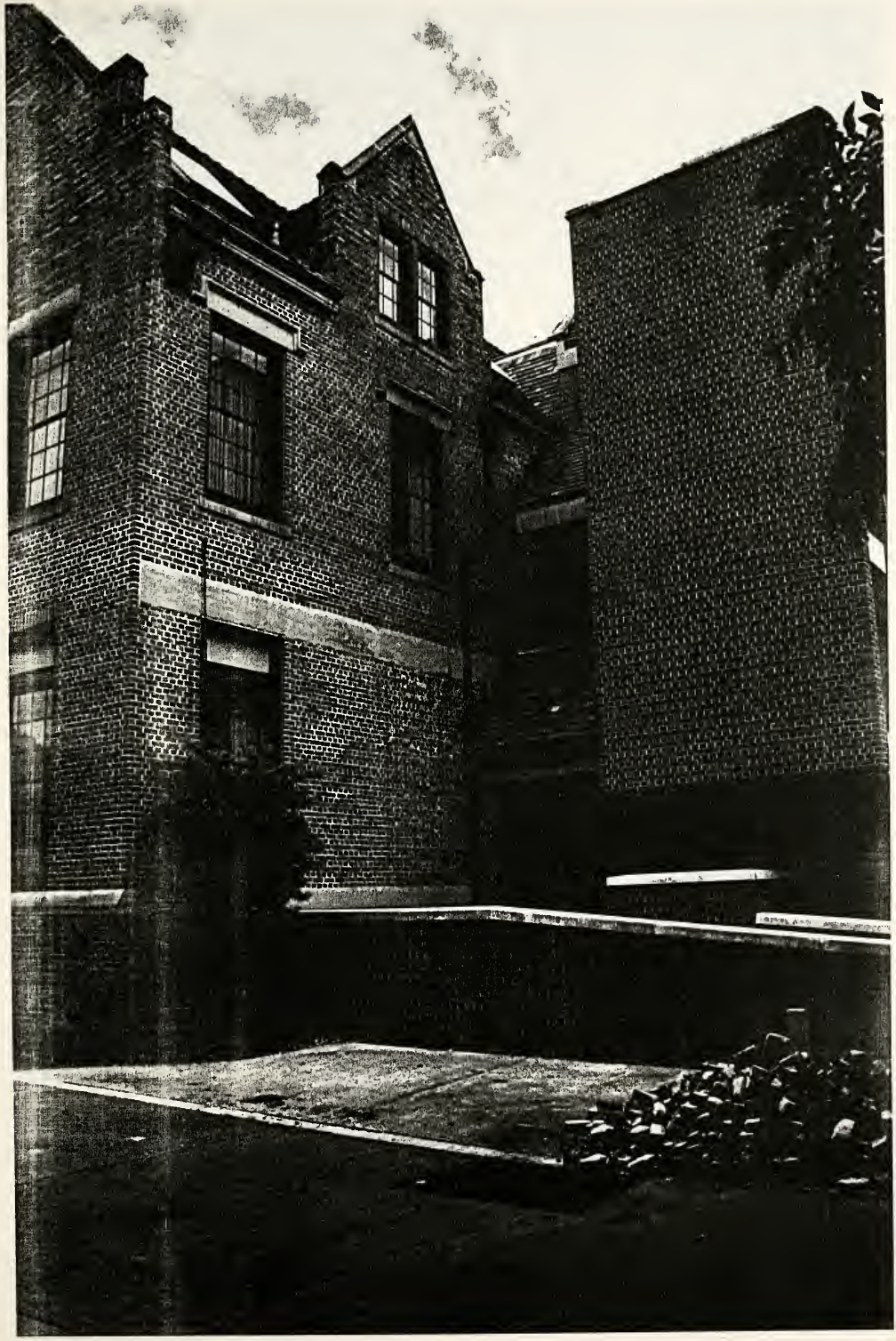
UF Historic District
KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

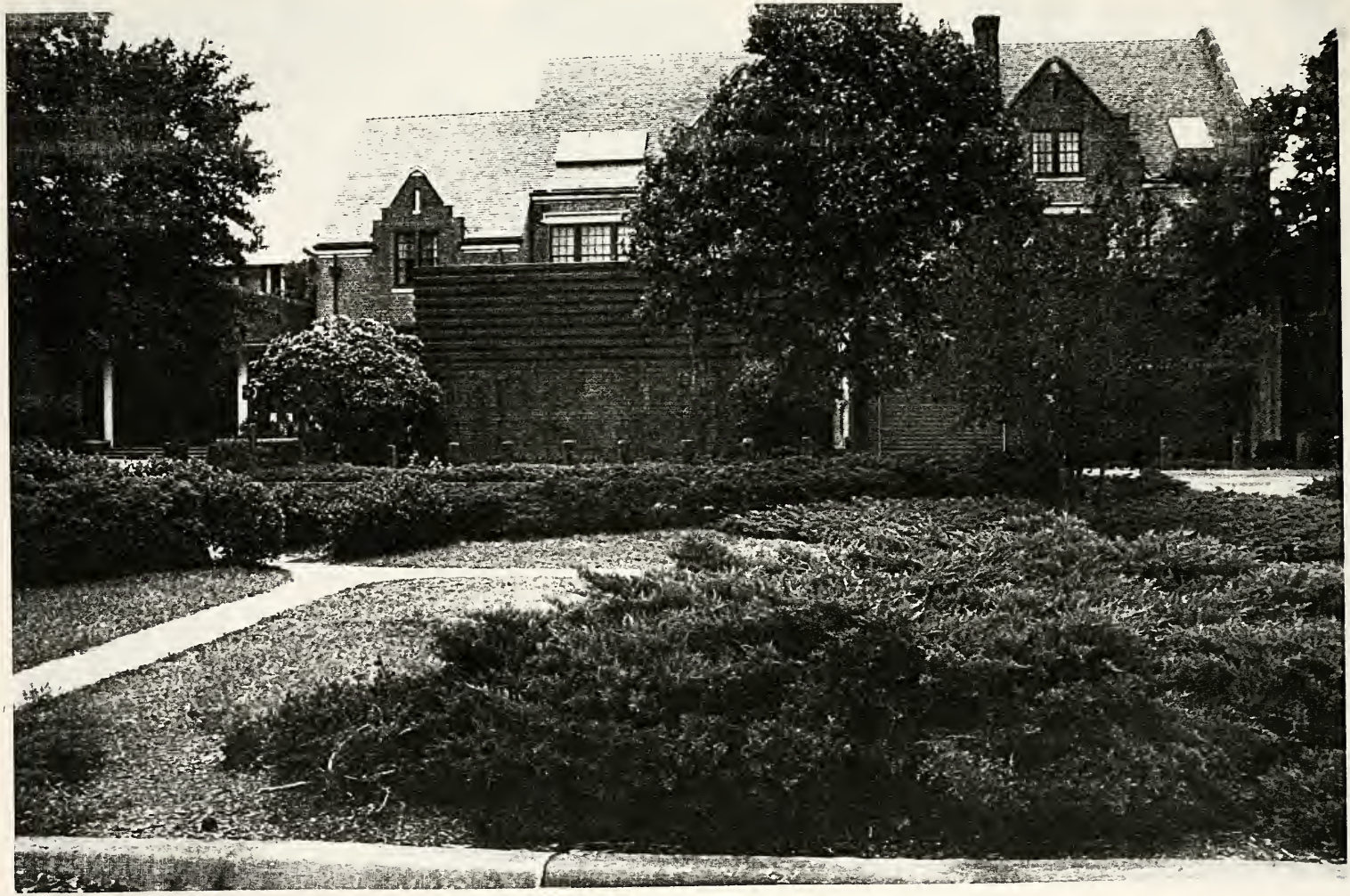


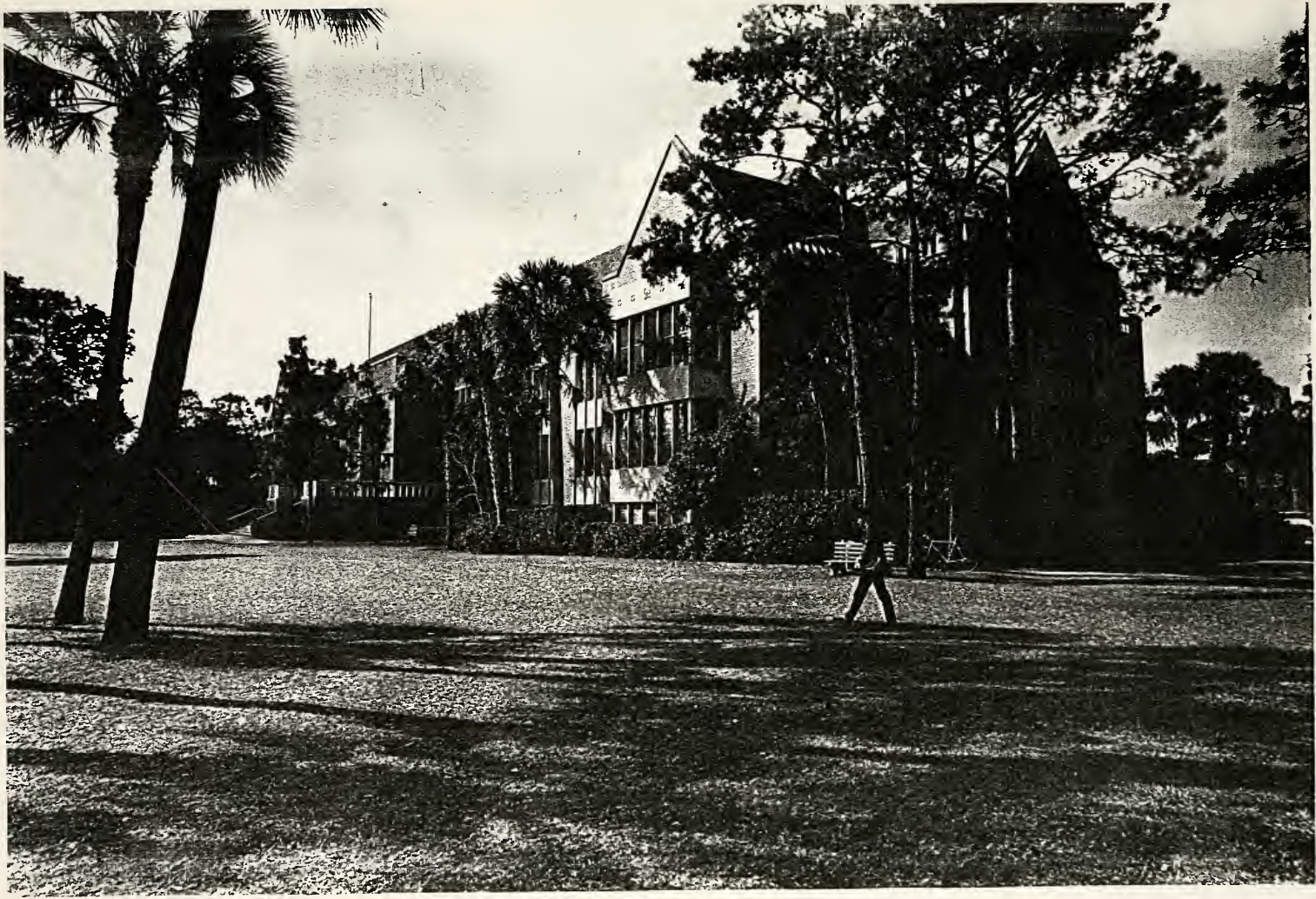


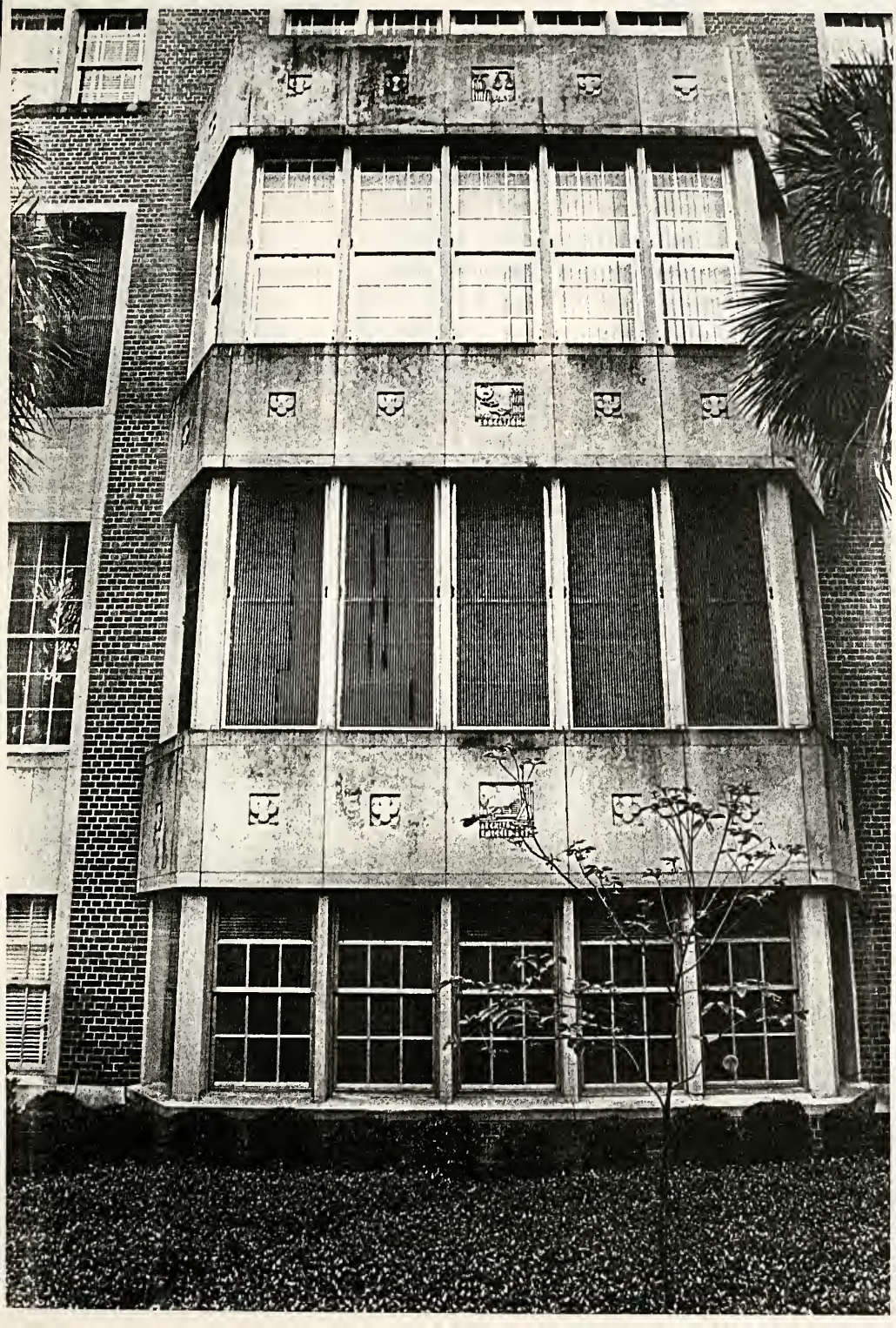


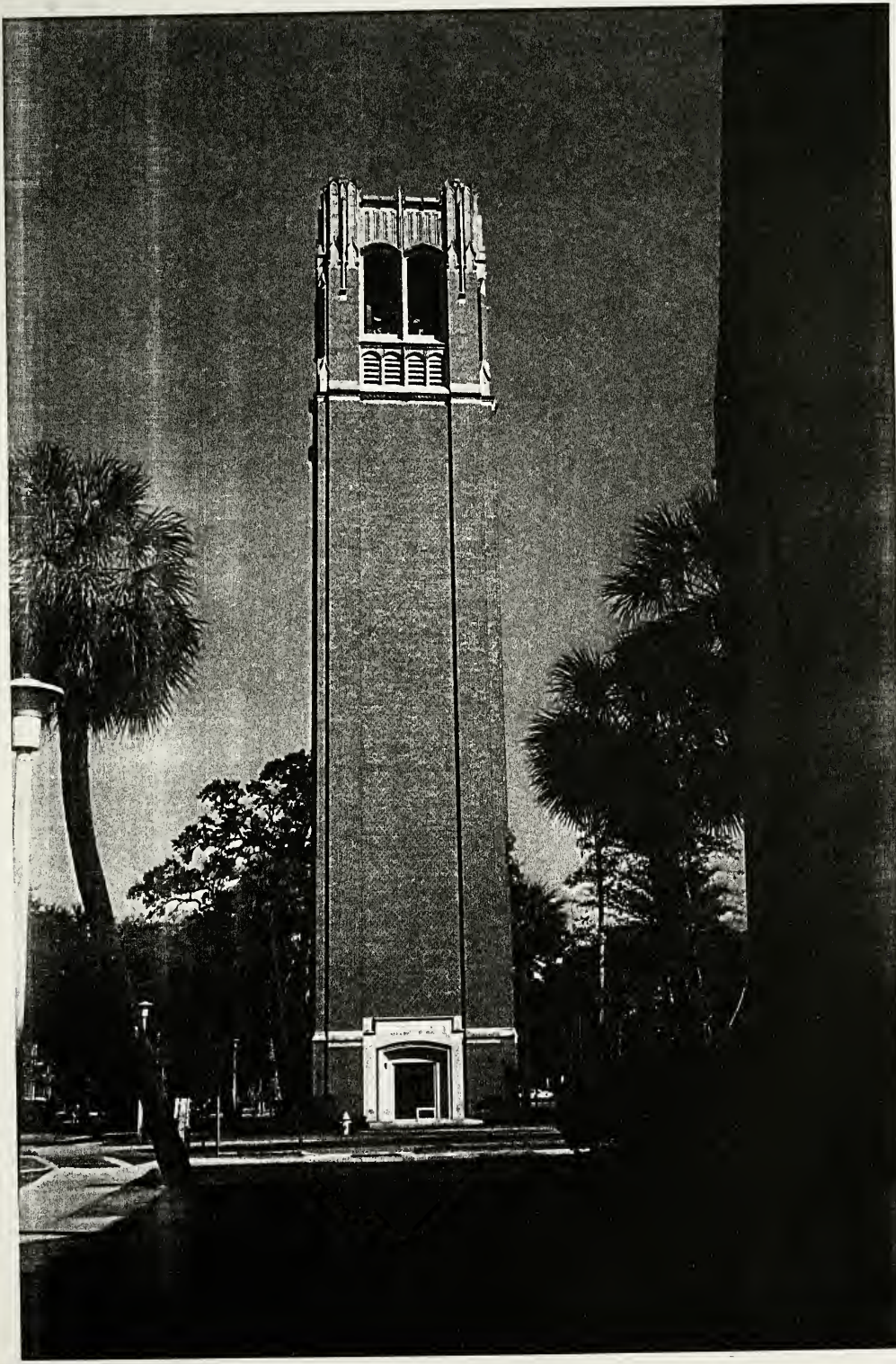












NPS Form 10-900
Rev 8 86)

OMB No 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

DRAFT

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name P.K.Yonge Laboratory School

other names/site number Norman Hall

2. Location

street & number S.W. 13th Street, between S.W. 5th Ave and S.W. 8th Ave. ☐ not for publication

city, town Gainesville ☐ vicinity

state Florida code FL county Alachua code 001 zip code 32611

3. Classification

Ownership of Property
- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☒ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education/other: Laboratory School

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education: University

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)
Late 19th and 20th Century Revival
Collegiate Gothic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)
foundation concrete, reinforced
walls brick
roof clay tile
other cast stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Norman Hall is a red brick two and a half story Collegiate Gothic building located just east of the main campus of the University of Florida in Gainesville. It was built in 1932-34 as the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School and now houses the UF School of Education. It closely resembles other academic buildings constructed between 1905 and 1938 at the University with its intersecting gable tile roof punctuated with hip dormers, wall dormers capped with cast stone, quoins, decorative brickwork, and other architectural embellishments. Modern additions to the rear (east) were designed to be compatable and non-intrusive. A free-standing brick gymnasium is also included in the nomination.

Norman Hall is located in the northeast quadrant of a thirteen acre parcel of land east of S. W. 13th Street across from the main campus of the University of Florida. It is bounded on the north by S.W. 5th Avenue, on the east by S.W. 12 Street and on the south by S. W. 8th Avenue. [Figure 6, 8] The west half of the site is open lawn and playing fields; parking lots cover the northeast and southeast corners. Norman Hall today is a complex of buildings connected by covered walkways. In 1977 a U-shaped addition and a central block for the College of Education Library were added to the east of the original building.[Figure 7, Photo 13]

Rudolph Weaver, AIA, Architect to the Board of Control and Dean of the University of Florida School of Architecture and Allied Arts, prepared the plans for the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School and its gymnasium in 1932.[1] [Figure 2-5] The contractor was the Paul Smith Construction Company of Haines City. Construction began in October of 1932 and the building was dedicated in February 1934.

Weaver used a simplified version of the Collegiate Gothic, the pervasive style of the campus, even though the structure was built as a school for grades K through 12 and was not located on the main campus. Like most University of Florida pre-1940 buildings, Norman Hall has a steeply pitched red clay tile roof with hipped dormers, hip and gable roofed wings, wall dormers with cast stone coping, and stone quoins surrounding doorways and windows.[Figure 1] Details such as decorative brickwork, stone figures, arched openings, gothic tracery,

[x] See continuation sheet

medallions, and gothic lettering add much to its architectural character.

Norman Hall is constructed of reinforced concrete and red brick in English bond pattern. It is an L-shaped building with an east wing extending to the north from the short end of the L. [Figure 1] The double-hung wood sash windows have varying arrangements of lights from twelve over twelve to four over four. Metal casement windows are used in the stairway and bathroom windows.[Photo 8]

The principal entrance is on the north facade of the main block, a five-bay square tower with a clock set in the central segment. Level with the clock, a narrow band of stone set with 24 modeled heads wraps the tower.[Photo 4] (A similar treatment embellishes the Infirmary and dormatories which Weaver designed in the 1930s.) The recessed, gothic-arched vestibule leads to the auditorium through double doors with glass set in carved gothic tracery. The bronze plaque dedicating the building in 1934 is attached to the wall of the entry porch and carved above the entrance is "The P. K. Yonge Laboratory School." The original lantern-shaped light fixture is still hanging there.

To the east, in the wing extending to the north, is the arched entry to the former kindergarten and primary section, decorated with small models of squirrels on each side and a bas relief plaque of a woman and child.[Photo 7-8] On the north facade of this wing is a monumental plaque honoring the great educators of the past, from Plato, Socrates, and Aristotle to McGuffy and Froebel. (Weaver used this same inscriptive motif on the Chemistry and Pharmacy Building (Leigh Hall) with a frieze honoring Lavoisier, Curie, Boyle, etc.) The names are inscribed in stone in gothic lettering inset in the brick wall above a stone bench.[Photo 9] A medallion with the initials P.K.Y.L.S. is set above third-floor triple windows and paired niches with gothic tracery define the second floor. Another interesting feature is the "kindergarten bay," a half-timbered bay window with insets of patterned brick on the south end of the former kindergarten wing. This is still intact, as is the south doorway with its inscription "Education: the Obligation of Youth, the Republic's Safeguard" carved above the recessed archway.[Photo 11]

The only original entry on the east facade is a first floor entry with stone surround and an inscription over the arch reading "That they May have the More Abundant Life." Much of this side of the building has been altered by additions. The south facade is largely intact although the greenhouse originally in place has been removed. Two slim buttresses, decorative brickwork, and a shield with the initials P.K.Y.L.S. can still be seen high on the gable end wall. There are few dominant features on the long west facade, but of interest is a larger-than-lifesize figure of a woman reading a book

which is set at the roofline in the center of this facade. [Photo 1-2] A shallow bay window defines the south end and an open entry porch with arched openings is on the north end. The ground slopes downward to the south, revealing the basement windows, below the molded stone water table. This area was designed for a kitchen and dining area, now used for audio visual and computer laboratories.

The interior plan of Norman hall is that of central corridors with rooms on either side. The lobby in front of the large auditorium located at the north end of the main block has handsome wood paneling; the rest of the hallways are faced with buff-colored glazed tile to six feet.[Photo 6] In addition to 25 classrooms and 38 offices, laboratories, workshops, observation areas, 10 conference rooms, a museum, library and large auditorium were incorporated into the plans. In all there were almost 200 rooms, including those on the third floor which were unfinished at the time the school opened in 1934.[2]

The north end of the gymnasium is aligned with the south end of Norman Hall, about 100 feet to the east. Built at the same time as the laboratory school, the free-standing rectilinear two-story red brick structure measures 52 by 84 feet.[Photo 12] Brick bearing walls are buttressed at roof load points and the gable roof has flat red tiles and a parapet surround. On the main (second) floor the windows have cast stone hood molds, quoins, and sills. The north and south facades feature a three-bay recessed gothic arched treatment, in keeping with the modified Collegiate Gothic style of Norman Hall. There is one chimney in the southeast corner of the building. The wood gymnasium floor, on the second floor, is supported by concrete joists and the roof framing is of steel beams.[3] The gym is still used for recreational purposes such as karate and dance classes and is in good condition. The original metal awning windows have been replaced with a similar type of modern window.

Notes

1. Rudolph Weaver's 1932 plans for the school are stored in the Physical Plant Division, University of Florida.

2. Program, Dedication of P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, February 16-17, 1934, UF archives.

3. Stephanie Norris, "Norman Hall Gymnasium," class project, ARC 6750, University of Florida, 1981.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Education	1934-1938	
Architecture	1932-1934	

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Significant Person: N/A

Architect/Builder: Rudolph Weaver, AIA

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Norman Hall, built in 1932-34 as the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, is important under Criterion A for its contribution to education and to the teaching profession. The school was proposed and planned by Dr. James Norman, Dean of the College of Education of the University of Florida as a model center for practice teaching and educational research. The massive two and a half story red brick Collegiate Gothic structure and its adjacent gymnasium are also significant expressions of the architectural style chosen when the University of Florida was established on the Gainesville campus in 1905 and are therefore also important under Criterion C.

Dean of Education James W. Norman requested a demonstration school composed of twelve grades and a kindergarten in his 1928-1930 biennial report to the President of the University of Florida and the Board of Control. He believed that observation of actual classroom instruction under supervision was one of the most effective ways of educating teachers and students of education. Dr. John Tigert, President of the University, agreed and supported Norman's plans to the extent of arranging negotiations which led to a grant of $200,000 from the New York-based fcundation, the General Education Board, and matching funds from the Florida legislature.[1] This private organization had contributed funds tc the University of Florida in 1907 to establish a department of secondary education. Another private philanthropic organization, the George Peabody Foundation, had helped build Peabody Hall (NR, 1978), the orginal Teacher's College at the University in 1912.[2]

Although the University of Florida traces its roots to 1853, it was established in 1905 as a consequence of the Buckman Act which created three new institutions of higher learning from a collection of small academies. The schools for women and blacks were established in Tallahassee and the one for men on the present campus in Gainesville.[3] The first Architect to the Board of Control, William A. Edwards, designed 13 buildings from 1905 to 1925 in the Collegiate Gothic style, chosen for its sense of dignity and timelessness. Rudolph

☒ See continuation sheet

Weaver succeeded Edwards and continued to design new buildings and additions in the same architectural vocabulary.[4] Weaver had organized the School of Architecture in 1925 and became its first Dean. In addition to his teaching and administrative duties, he was the official architect of the Board of Control and designed all new buildings and additions on the campus (and those of the other state colleges as well) until his death in 1944.[5]

The architect worked closely with President Tigert, Dean Norman, and Dr. A. R. Meade, a nationally recognized authority on demonstration school who became the first director of the school.[6] The New York Times reported that the structure was remarkable for its design and equipment and the curriculum well in advance of schools of its type. In addition to providing an excellent education for the pupils, P. K. Yonge served as a laboratory for teachers in training and as an educational research centre.[7]

When the demonstration school opened in the fall of 1934, 440 students enrolled, most from Gainesville, but a few from outlying areas. The school was departmentalized with the kindergarten and primary grades occupying the first level of the north wing and the other elementary grades the second floor. The junior and senior high school students attended classes in the main wing. It was the largest and most modern building on campus in 1936.[8] Many of the students were children of faculty members and some went on to distinguished careers. One of the original pupils was Ralph Turlington, president of the class of 1938,[9] who became the Secretary of Education for the State of Florida and for whom Turlington Hall on the UF campus is named.

Dean James W. Norman, in his eagerness to see the job finished, was the first to move into the building in February.[10] Norman had joined the faculty in 1916 and was named Dean of the College of Education in 1920, the year he received his Ph.D. from Columbia University. He was also Director of the Summer School. During his administration, which lasted until his retirement in 1955, the education program at the University of Florida evolved from one focused primarily on extension classes and certification of public school teachers to a College of Education granting undergraduate and graduate degrees in administration and a wide range of teaching specialties. Most education classes were held in the P.K. Yonge building, as the College had outgrown Peabody Hall, its original home.[11] When a new lab school was built in 1958, they wished to retain their name, which honored P. K. Yonge of Pensacola, Chairman of the Board of Control for many years. Therefore the older building, which was to be used exclusively for the College of Education, was renamed for Dean Norman, in honor of his leadership over a period of more than

forty years.[12] In 1977 a U-shaped wing and a library were added.

Notes

1. James W. Norman papers, University of Florida Archives.

2. Samuel Proctor and Wright Langley, Gator History, (Gainesville: South Star Publishing Company, 1986), p. 28.

3. Proctor and Langley, p. 24.

4. Stephen Kerber, "William Edwards and the Historic University of Florida Campus: A Photographic Essay," Florida Historical Quarterly, 57, p. 32.

5. Rudolph Weaver papers, UF archives.

6. "Contract Awarded for Demonstration School," Florida Alligator, September 25, 1932.

7. "Florida's 'Laboratory School'" New York Times May 12, 1935.

8. "Yonge Laboratory School Newest Addition" Florida Alligator November 24, 1934; Dedication of P. K. Yonge Laboratory School program, February 16, 17, 1934. Copy in Norman papers, UF archives.

9. The Yongester, 1938 yearbook of the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School.

10. Report of Board of Control (Tallahassee: Florida Board of Control of State Institutions of Higher Learning of Florida, 1938), pp. 466-67.

11. "The Demonstration School," Norman papers, UF archives

12. "Authorization to Rename Building," June 27, 1957, Norman papers, UF archives.

9. Major Bibliographical References

"Contract Awarded for Demonstration School." Florida-Alligator September 25, 1932.

Florida Board of Control. Report of Board of Control, 1938. Tallahassee: Author, 1938.

"Florida's 'Laboratory School'" New York Times May 12, 1935.

Kerber, Stephen. "William Edwards and the Historic University of Florida Campus: A Photographic Essay." Florida Historical Quarterly. 57, pp. 327-336.

☒ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 13 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A			
B			
C			
D			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is bounded on the north by S.W. 5th Avenue, on the east by S.W. 12 Street, on the south by S.W. 8th Avenue, and on the west by S. W. 13 Street (SR 441)

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property constitutes the entire lot historically associated with P. K. Yonge Laboratory School/Norman Hall.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Murray D. Laurie
organization N/A date August, 1988
street & number 2858 S.W. 14 Drive telephone 904-335-6784
city or town Gainesville state Florida zip code 32608

Norman, James W. Papers in collection of University of Florida Archives, Gainesville.

Norris, Stephanie. "Norman Hall Gymnasium." Unpublished paper, Art and Architecture Library, University of Florida, Gainesville, 1981.

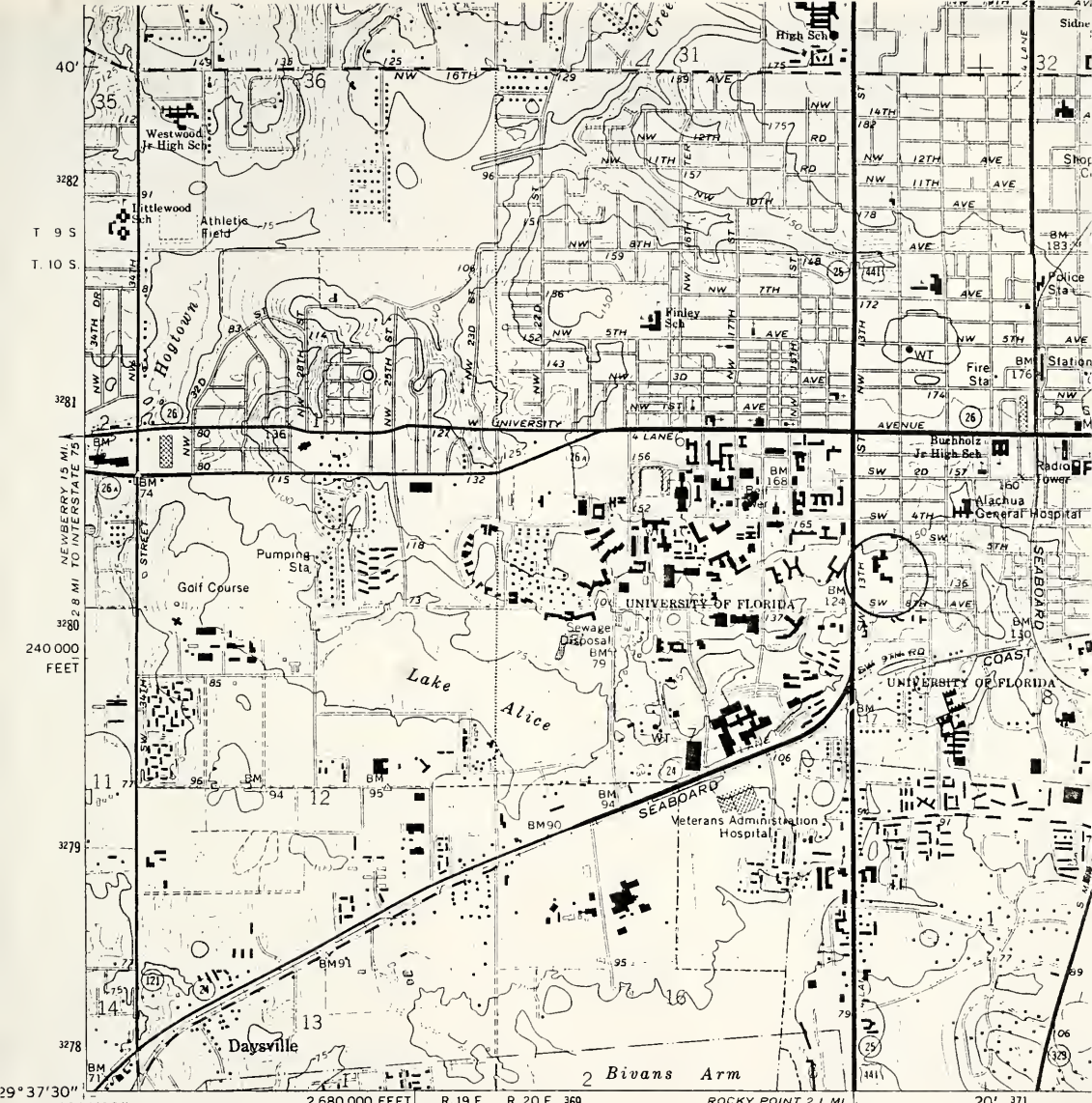
Proctor, Samuel, and Wright Langley. Gator History. Gainesville: South Star Publishing Company, 1986.

Weaver, Rudolph. Papers in collection of University of Florida Archives, Gainesville.

Weaver, Rudolph. 1932 Plans for P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, Physical Plant Division, University of Florida, Gainesville.

"Yonge Laboratory School Newest Addition." Florida-Alligator. November 24, 1934.

The Yongster. Yearbook of P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, 1938.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and Florida Geodetic Survey

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966

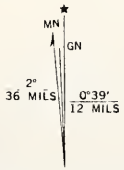
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on Florida coordinate system, north zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 23 meters south and 15 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Dotted land lines established by private survey

GAINESVILLE EAST, FLORIDA 1966, PR 1981
Scale 1:2400



UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

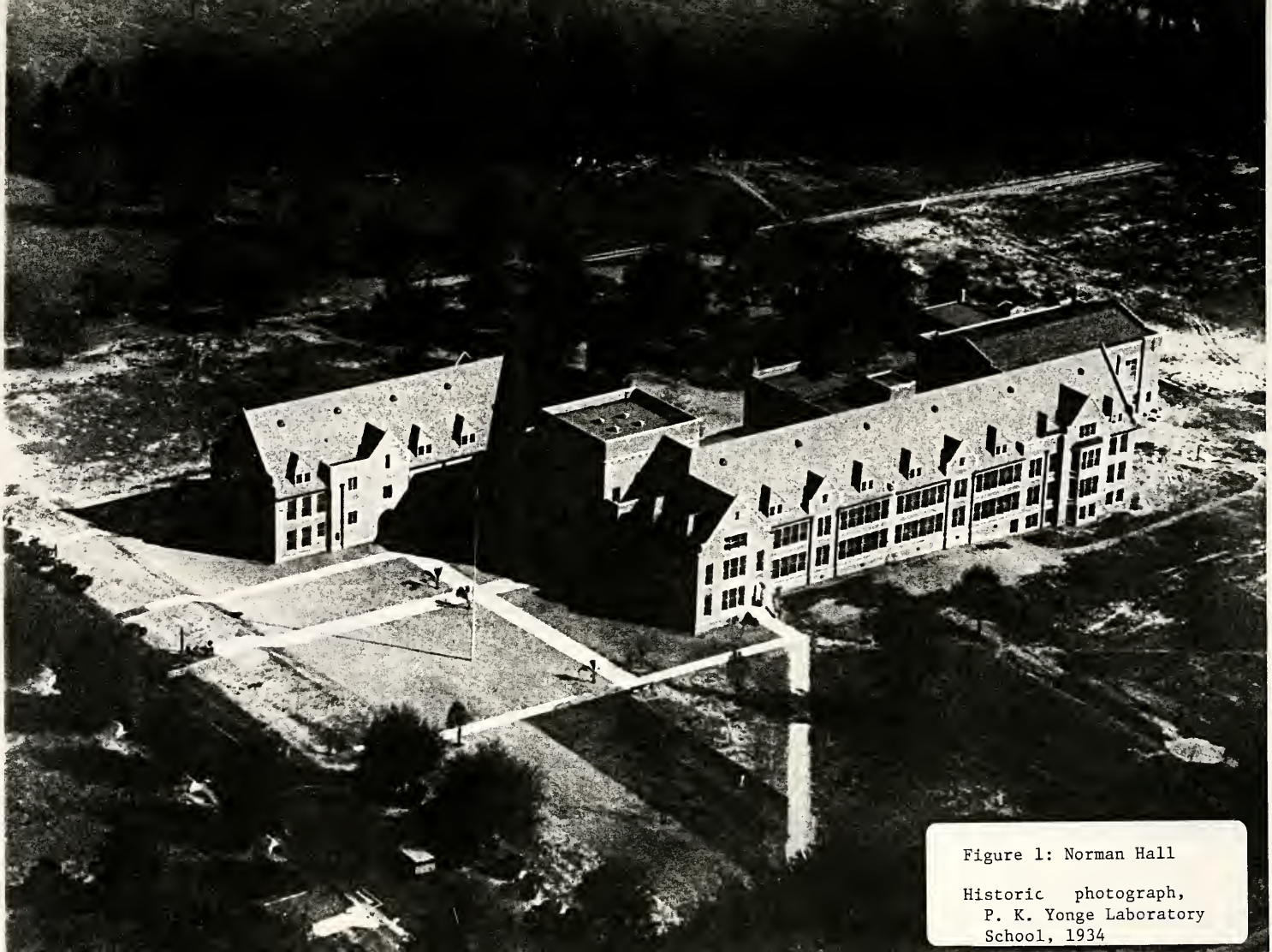


Figure 1: Norman Hall

Historic photograph, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, 1934

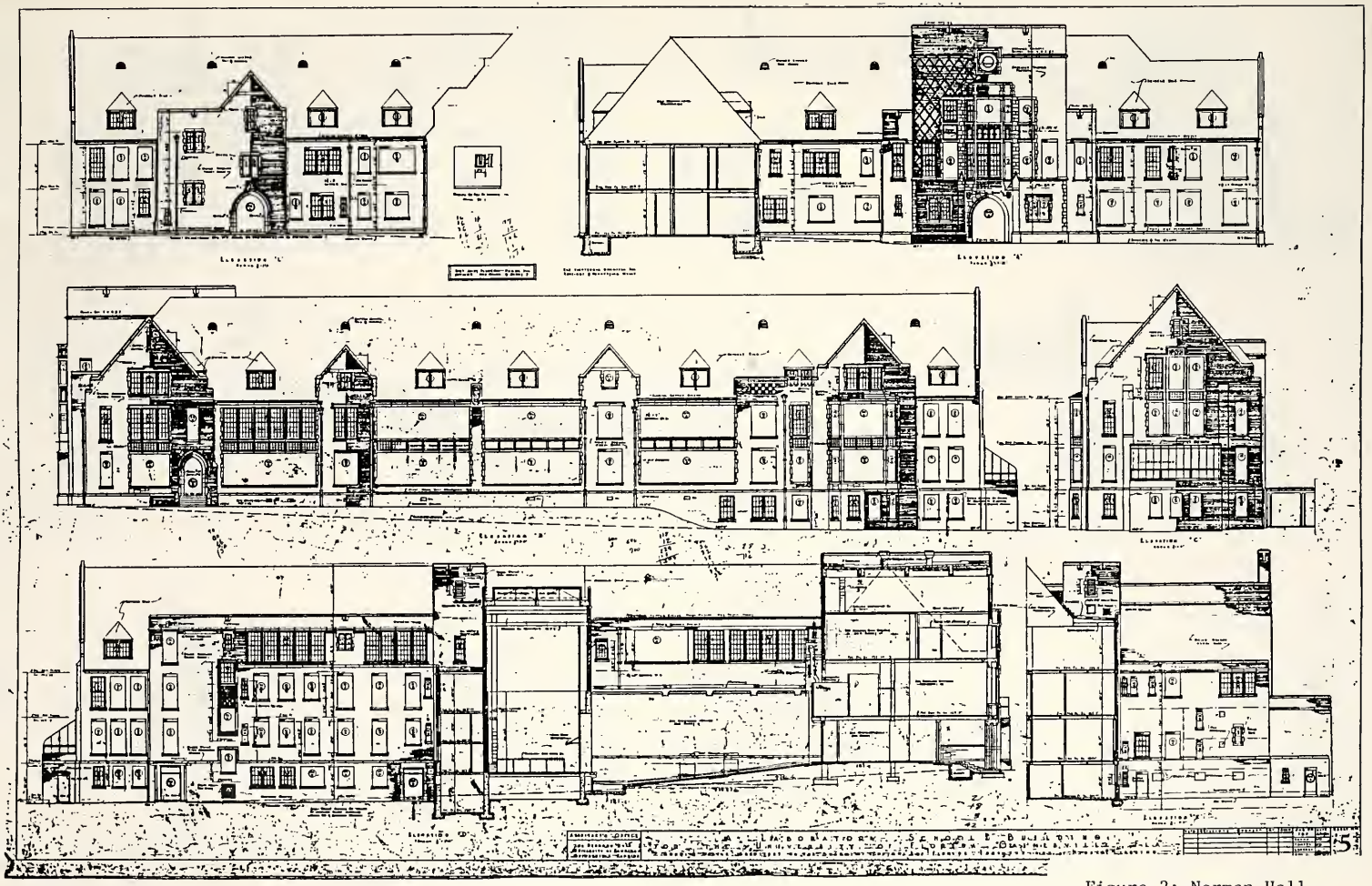


Figure 2: Norman Hall

Rudolph Weaver's plans, exterior elevations, 1932

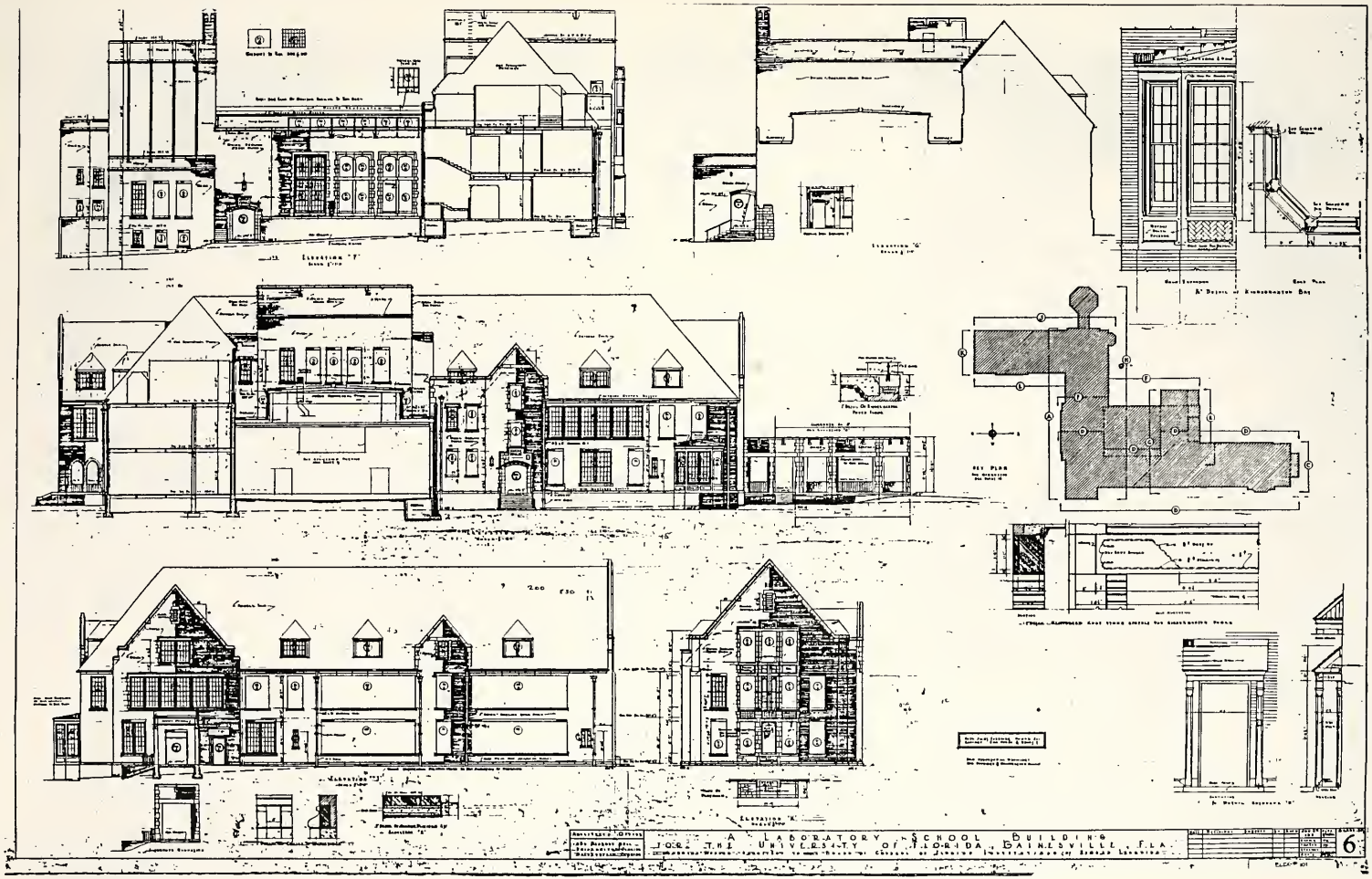


Figure 3: Norman Hall
Rudolph Weaver's plans,
exterior elevations, 1932

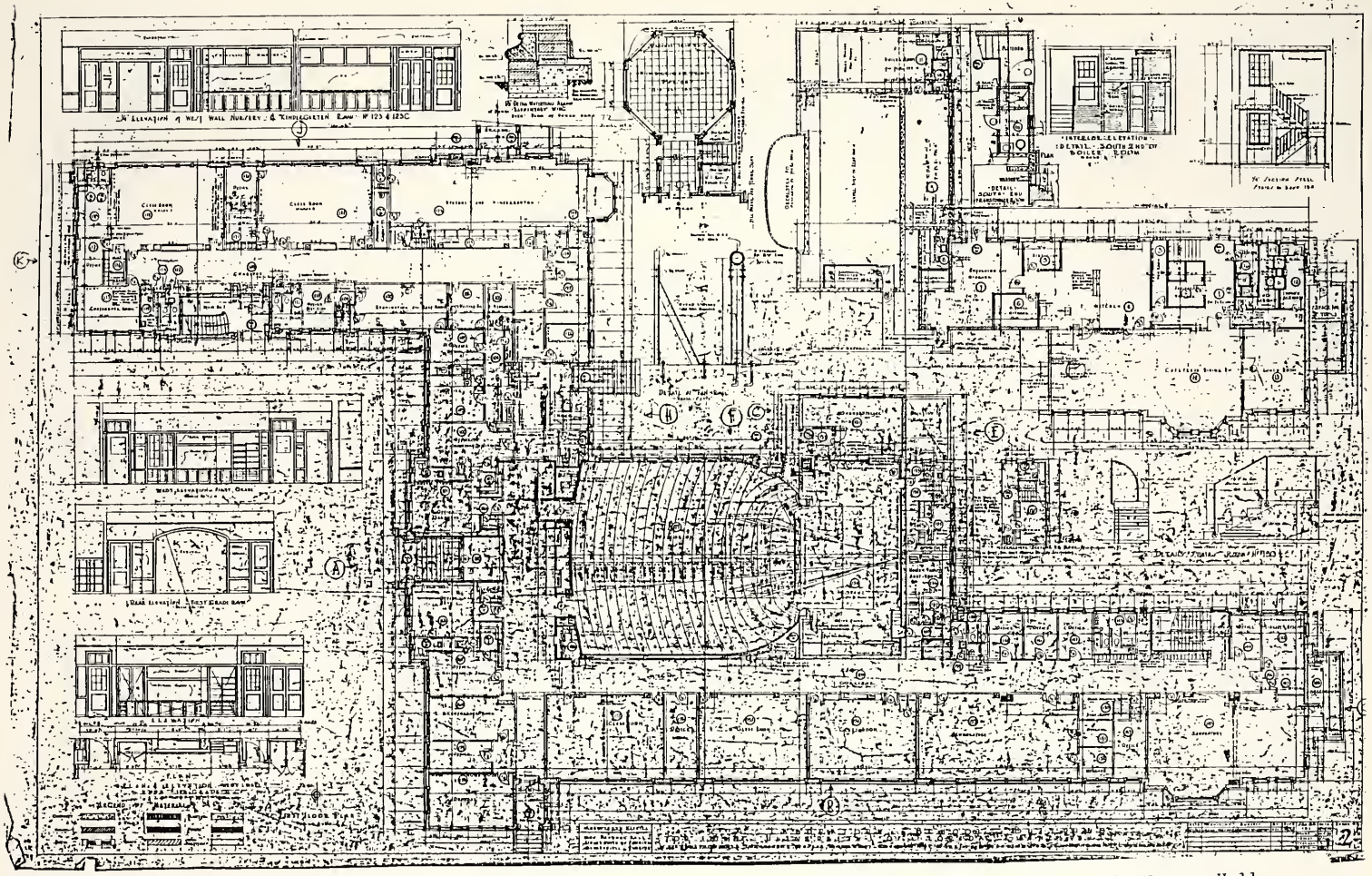


Figure 4: Norman Hall

Rudolph Weaver's plans,
interior, main floor, 1932

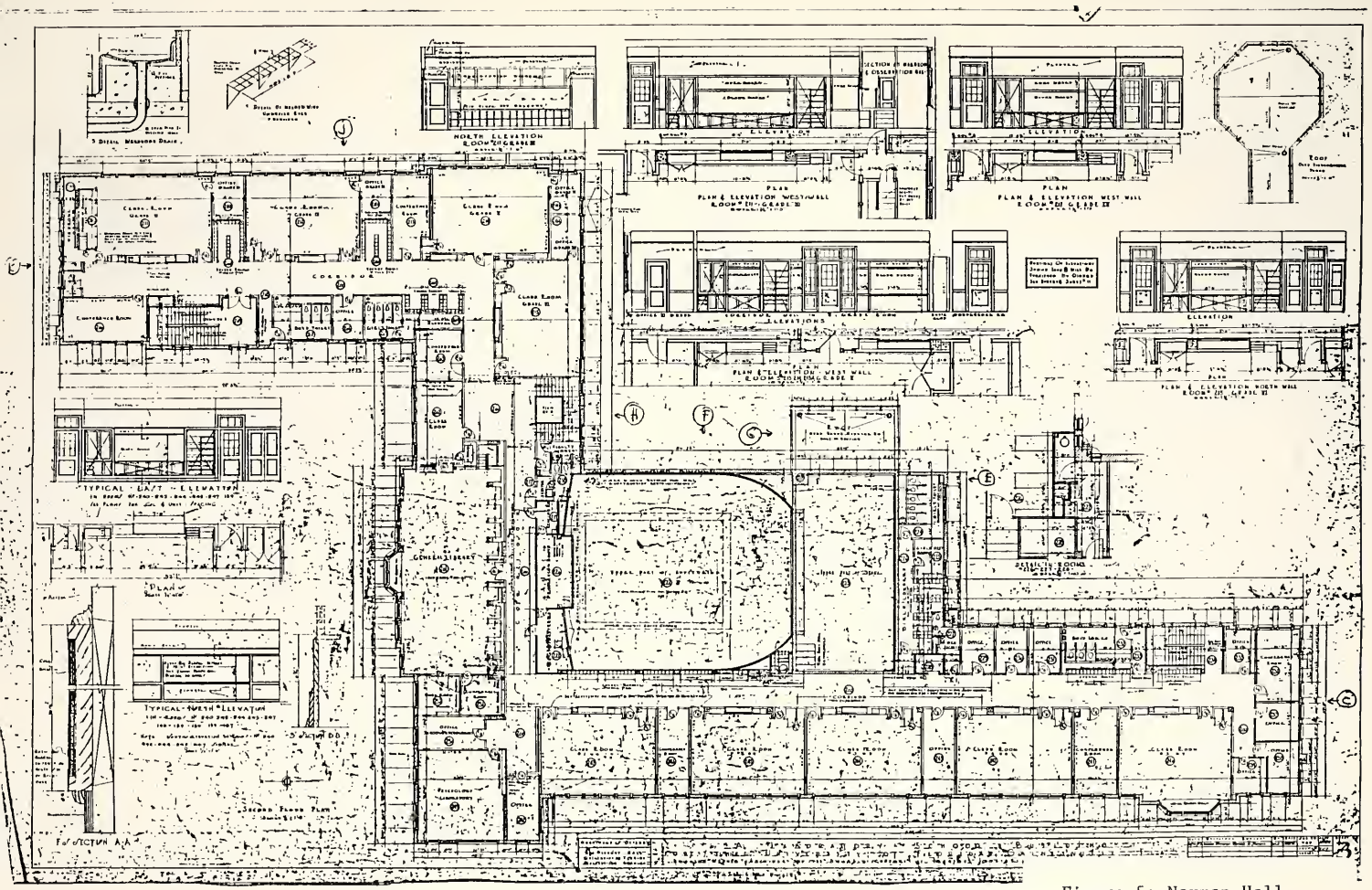


Figure 5: Norman Hall

Rudolph Weaver's plans, interior, second floor, 1932

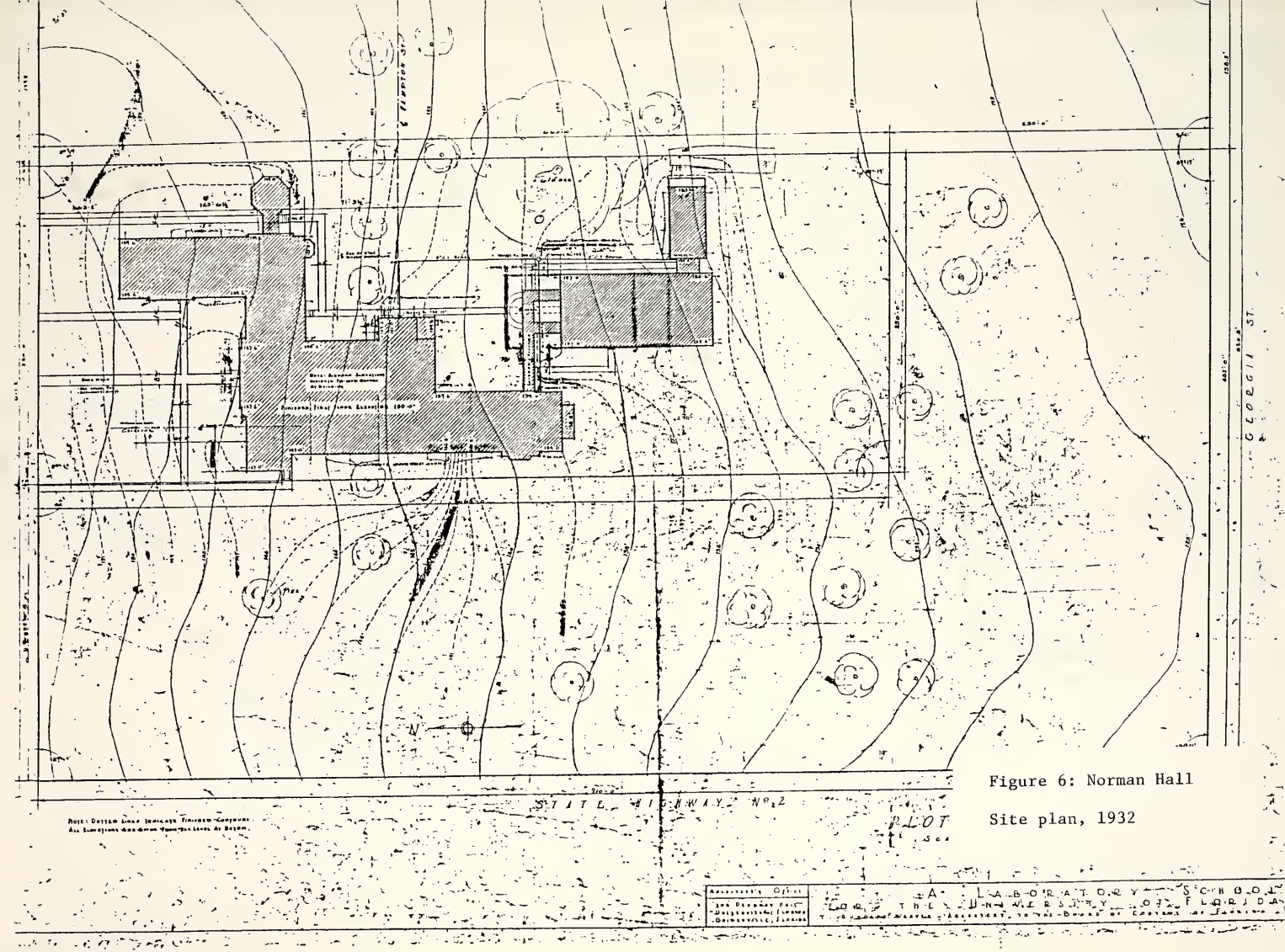


Figure 6: Norman Hall

Site plan, 1932

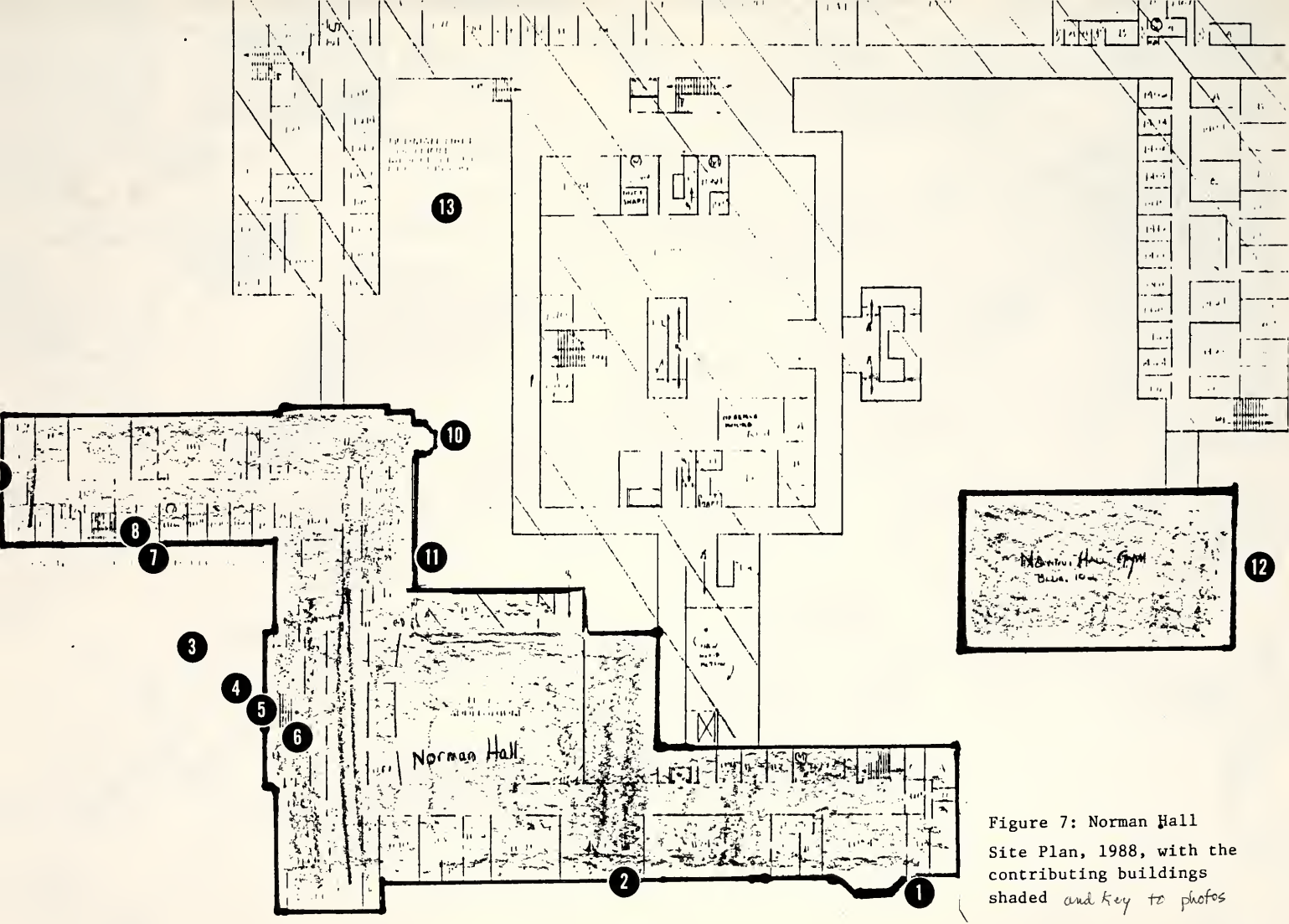


Figure 7: Norman Hall Site Plan, 1988, with the contributing buildings shaded and key to photos

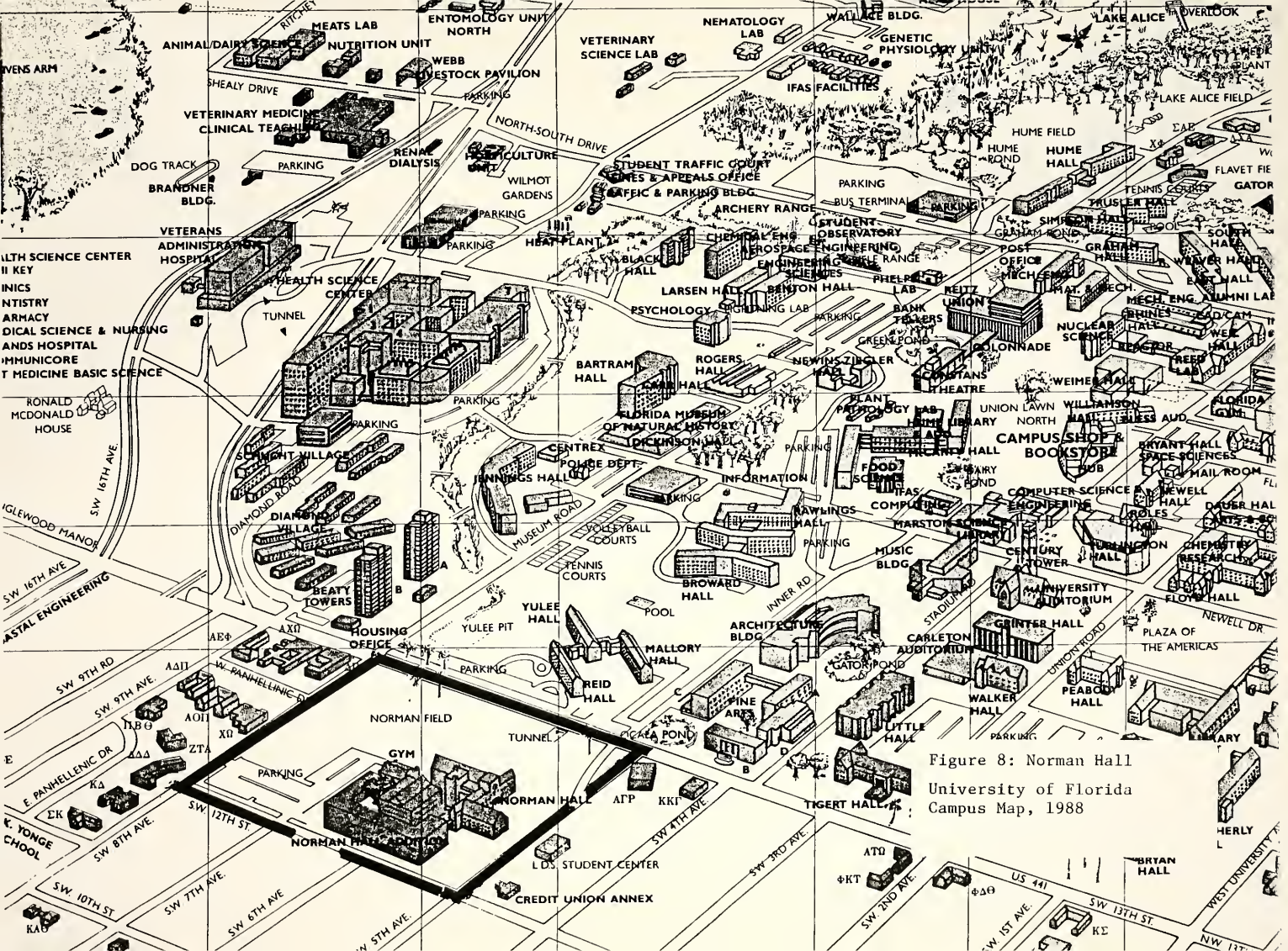


Figure 8: Norman Hall

University of Florida
Campus Map, 1988

Photographs of Norman Hall, continued

6. Detail of bas relief over entrance to east wing
(photographer facing east)
7. 8 of 13

6. North facade of the east wing (photographer facing south)
7. 9 of 13

6. South end of east wing, "kindergarten bay window"
(photographer facing east)
7. 10 of 13

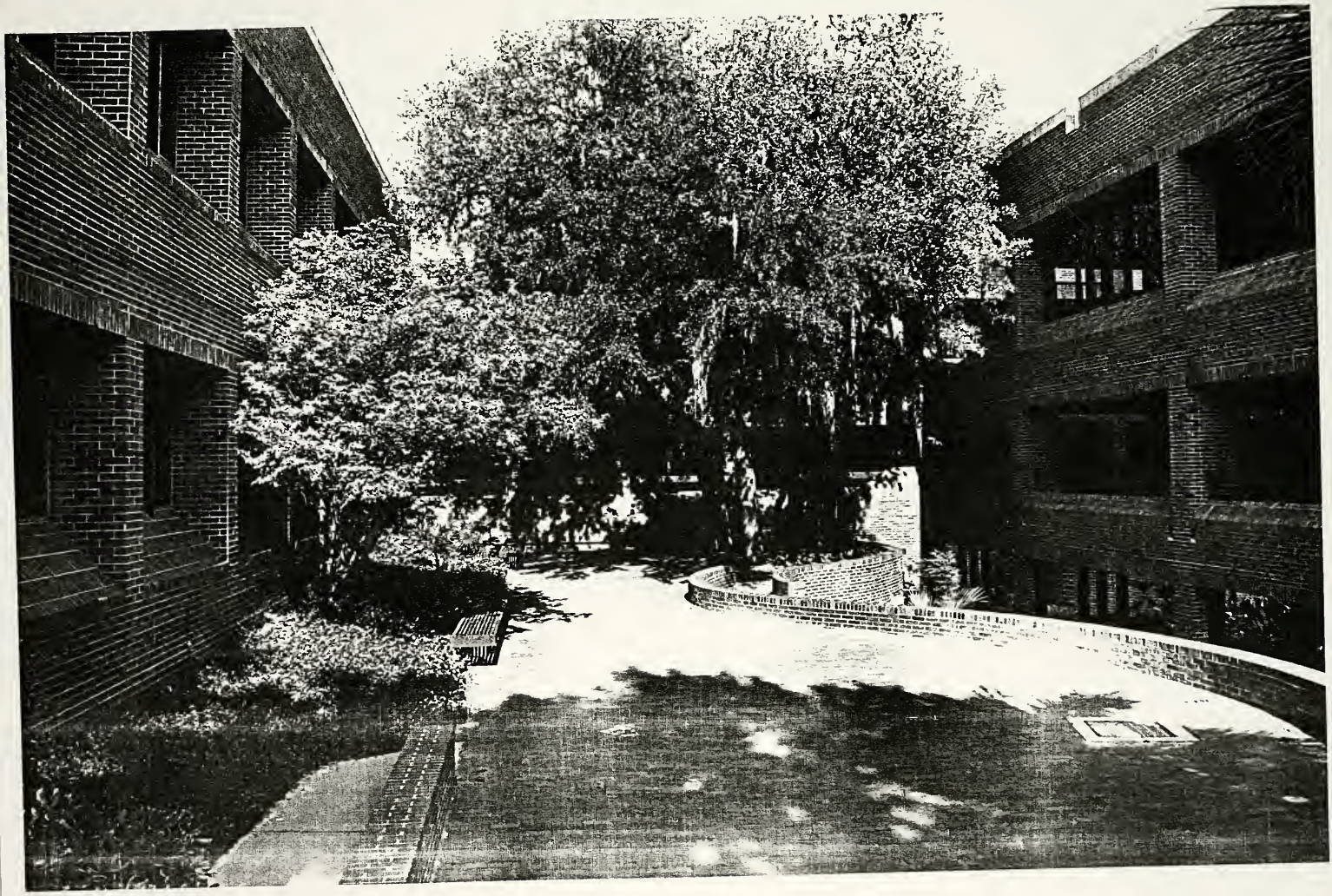
6. South facade of east wing, first floor entrance
(photographer facing north)
7. 11 of 13

6. Gymnasium, south facade (photographer facing north)
7. 12 of 13

6. East wing, courtyard between library, new classrooms
(photographer facing east)
7. 13 of 13

The P. K. Yonge
Laboratory School

Education the Obligation of Youth the Republics Safeguard



NPS Form 10-900
Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

DRAFT

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name WRUF Radio Station
other names/site number University of Florida Police Station

2. Location

street & number Museum Road and Newell Road ☐ not for publication
city, town Gainesville ☐ vicinity
state Florida code FL county Alachua code 001 zip code 32611

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☐ private	☒ building(s)	1	0 buildings
☐ public-local	☐ district		sites
☒ public-State	☐ site		structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure		objects
	☐ object	1	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education/other: university radio station

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education/other: university police station

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)
Late 19th and 20th Century Revival
Tudor Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)
foundation concrete
walls brick
roof asbestos shingles
other wood, stucco

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The WRUF Radio Station (now the University Police Station) is a two-story Tudor Revival building located on the corner of Museum Road and Newell Drive on the main campus of the University of Florida. The red brick free-standing building, which faces east, has a high hipped main roof, an intersecting gable wing to the south, and a hip-roofed ell to the west. It was designed by Rudolph Weaver and built in 1928. Although it is now used as the University Police Station, it has changed little in exterior appearance.

Rudolph Weaver, Architect to the Board of Control, prepared the plans for the University of Florida radio studio in January of 1928 and T. H. Crisp and Co. of Sarasota won the contract with a bid of $12,6000.[1] The station was in operation by October of 1928. Although Weaver designed an extension to the north a few years later, these alterations were not carried out and the present exterior configuration is very close to his 1928 plan.[2] [Figures 3, 4] However, extensive changes have taken place on the interior.[Photo 7]

The building resembles a large home of a style popular in the mid-twenties with its prominent wood and stucco half-timbered front gable (a feature repeated on the south side), decorative brickwork on the north side, overlapping gables, arched open entry porch, and steeply pitched hip roof.[Photos 1, 2, 3] This Medieval-Tudor treatment was a departure from the Collegiate Gothic academic buildings Weaver had designed elsewhere on the campus.

Early photographs show a change from a single, narrow second story double-hung window to a triple window.[Figure 2] Canvas awnings were soon installed to shade the windows in the un-air conditioned building. [Figure 1] All double-hung wood sash windows have nine-over-nine lights.

The site was originally open pasture, part of the University's agricultural extension division, some 1500 feet

[X] See continuation sheet

south of the main campus, surrounded by a wire cattle fence. A sandy road connected the station to S.W. Thirteenth Street to the west; a unpaved footpath led to the main campus. North of the building, anchored to 40 by 40 foot concrete platforms, were two 200-foot steel towers set 400 feet apart from which the station's antenna was suspended.[3] [Figure 1] These towers are no longer in place; however, just west of the building a 158-foot communications tower has been installed by the Universtity Police Department. The once isolated station, now surrounded by new buildings as the campus has expanded in the past 60 years, has a fenced storage area to the south and a parking lot to the north and east.[Photos 1, 4]

As designed by Weaver in 1928, on the first floor of the building a reception room, small office and three studios shared space with the transmission room. The first transmitter was manufactured by Western Electric and was capable of an output of 5000 watts. The largest studio measured 20 by 20, the others, 12 by 15 and 10 by 15. Each studio had interior windows and perforated celotex tiles for soundproofing.[Figure 4] By 1930 some of the attic space was used to store the record library and another small studio and an area for editing written materials were created on the second floor.[4] Under the steeply pitched roof, usable space was limited and even today much of the second floor is unfinished attic.[Photo 7, 8]

The major changes in the 1930s involved upgrading of the technical facilities. Although it was proposed in 1936 that WRUF move its studios,[5] this plan was not carried out and the station continued to transmit from the little Tudor-style building. By the early 1950s the old buidling was leaking and the air conditioning system was so inefficient and noisy that it would not be used in the studios when the microphones were open.[6]

In 1955 WRUF moved to new facilities and the old building was turned over to the University Police Department. Most of the changes since then have been on the interior; space has been rearranged and simulated wood paneling installed, but portions of the old painted brick walls and molded plaster ceilings can be seen in hallways, and some of the orginal interior doorways with

vertical panels are still in use.[Photo 6] Most of the double-hung wood frame windows appear to be original.

Notes

1. Edward Lane Burrows, "Commercial Radio at the University of Florida: WRUF--An Historical Overview," (Master's thesis, University of Florida, Gainesville, 1974), p. 25.

2. Copies of plans are stored in the Physical Plant Division, University of Florida, Gainesville.

3. Burrows, p. 50.

4. Burrows, p. 85; "WRUF--All Out for Victory," 1942 pamphlet, UF archives.

5. Burrows, p. 92.

6. Burrows, p. 136.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Education
Communication, radio

Period of Significance
1928-1939

Significant Dates
1928

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Rudolph Weaver, AIA

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The WRUF radio station, located on the campus of the University of Florida in Gainesville, is significant under Criterion A because of its contribution to the growth of radio communication in the state. WRUF was also important as an educational institution, both as a vehicle for providing continuing education and agricultural extension information to its listeners and as a training ground for future broadcasters and communications engineers. Funded by the state legislature in the mid-1920s as a voice of publicity for Florida, WRUF was one of the country's most powerful college radio stations. The brick Tudor Revival studion was designed in 1928 by Rudolph Weaver, AIA, Architect to the Board of Control and Dean of the University of Florida School of Architecture. Its style is an unexplained departure from the Collegiate Gothic of the main campus and a curious choice for a modern communication facility.

In 1926 the campus newspaper, The Florida Alligator, reported that there was "$50,000 in the state treasury to provide a broadcasting station for the University of Florida."[1] The previous year the state legislature had allocated the funds for a radio station, to be located on the Gainesville campus, to advertise the advantages of Florida and boost the state's economic growth.[2] This was a period of rapid progess in radio technology and enthusiasm for the new media was high. An additional $100,000 was appropriated in 1927 for station WHBN, the early name. When the station opened in 1928 the call letters were changed to WRUF, Radio-University of Florida. The plans

☒ See continuation sheet

for the studio were prepared in January, 1928, by Rudolph Weaver, AIA, Architect to the Board of Control and Dean of the University of Florida School of Architecture.[3] [Figure 3, 4]

The University of Florida was established in Gainesville in 1905, a melding of several smaller institutions around the state, as Florida's center for higher education for men.[4] WRUF became an integral part of UF and gained much from its campus location. The College of Engineering was heavily involved in the technical aspects of the station and student engineers gained practice and experience in operating and maintaining the equipment. The College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Division broadcast farm news and lectures by faculty on agricultural research topics. The Teacher's College beamed programs to public schools and extension programs to teachers. WRUF broadcast sports events, broadening the support of loyal fans of the University's athletic teams. Many of the student broadcasters were in the College of Journalism and Communications and today the present WRUF radio station is closely tied to this college. Other faculty and students provided lectures, music, drama, and news reports, both from the studios of WRUF and its remote facilites.[5]

The original mission of the station--to become a publicity tool for Florida and a statewide medium to provide information on weather, agricultural conditions, government and educational activities--indicate the level of support for WRUF. Remote connections to the Florida capital and the Florida State College for Women in Tallahassee were proposed, but never implemented. WRUF was more than simply a college station; it was meant to carry its own weight and from the beginning, its policy was to sell advertising to help with the finances of the station.[6] When it opened in October 1928, it was second only to the University of New Mexico's station in size.[7]

Dr. John Tigert became president of the University of Florida in 1928, and he invited Major Garland W. Powell to become director of the station. Tigert had met Powell while serving in Washington, DC, as US Commissioner of Education.[8] The Major, a lawyer, aviator, and broadcaster, had been active in radio and

American Legion affairs in Washington. Director of WRUF for 27 years, his experience and leadership were vital to the growth of the station, particularly during the financially stressful decade of the 1930s.[9]

As the real estate boom of the 1920s ended and the depression settled on Florida, the larger mission of the station was not fulfilled; as the support of the legislature was curtailed, WRUF struggled to pay its way in the 1930s. Technical limitations in the range of the station's transmitting frequency meant that WRUF reached mostly local audiences in the north central region of Florida rather than the entire state and beyond. "The Florida Farm Hour," news and weather, football and basketball games, the "University of the Air," recorded music and local performers formed much of the programming schedule.[10]

In addition to a small full-time staff, Major Powell used students as announcers, technical staff, and performers. The best known was Walter "Red" Barber, who began to do sportscasts and M.C. local musical groups in 1928. Barber was regarded as one of the most popular sports announcers in the south before he left for a position with station WLW in Cincinnati in 1934.[11] Otis Boggs, still a popular WRUF radio personality as the "Voice of the Gators," began as a student announcer in 1939.[12] Alvin Flanagen, former president of Gannett Broadcasting Group, began his career as a student manager at WRUF.[13] Through the years, the many graduates of WRUF who went on to key positions in broadcasting fulfilled one of the station's original purposes.

In 1931 Powell negotiated a contract with the Columbia Broadcasting System to add WRUF to its network, thus boosting the station's offerings and range.[14] By the mid-1930s the station was seeking advertising and turning its programming more toward entertainment in order to build its listening audience. A plan was propsed in 1936 to move the studios into the Seagle Building (NR 8/82), a boomtime hotel which was being completed and turned over to the University, but this plan was not carried through and WRUF continued to broadcast from its original building just south of the campus.[15]

Although WRUF became a fully commercial station in 1939 when

the legislature withdrew its support, it continued to operate from the campus and to be closely associated with the University of FLorida.[16] In 1955 WRUF moved from its small, overcrowded building to new quarters in the University Stadium occupied by the College of Journalism and Communications. The Tudor Revival studio was turned over to the University Police Department, which still occupies the building.

Notes

1. "Broadcasting Station is Proposed for University," Florida Alligator, September 26, 1926, p. 1.

2. Edward Lane Burrows, "Commercial Radio at the University of Florida: WRUF--An Historical Overview," (Master's thesis, University of Florida, Gainesville, 1974), p. 9.

3. Burrows, pp. 14, 15, 23.

4. Samuel Proctor and Wright Langley, Gator History, Gainesville: South Star Publishing Co., 1986, p. 4

5. Burrows, pp. 26, 43, 44, 49; plans stored in Physical Plant Division, University of Florida.

6. Burrows, pp. 40, 42.

7. "Florida's New Radio Station to Open Soon," Florida Alligator March 31, 1928, p. 1.

8. Burrows, p. 62.

9. Burrows, pp. 126, 127.

10. Burrows, pp. 55, 65-68, 73, 88, 92.

11. Walter "Red" Barber and Robert Creamer, Rhubarb In The Catbird Seat (Garden City, NJ: Doubleday, 1968), pp. 120, 153, 155, 159; "Radio Artist," Florida Alligator September 18, 1932, p. 1.

12. Burrows, p. 82.

13. Al Azula, "Broadcasting Legacy," Today, March, 1988, p. 18.

14. "Columbia to Add WRUF to Network," Florida Alligator, October 31, 1931, p. 1.

15. Burrows, pp. 91, 92.

16. Burrows, p. 109.

17. Burrows, p. 136.

. Major Bibliographical References

Azula, Al. "Broadcasting Legacy." Today (UF Alumni Magazine), March, 1988.

Barber, Walter "Red", and Robert Creamer. Rhubarb In the Catbird Seat. Garden City, NJ: Doubleday, 1968.

"Broadcasting Station is Proposed for University," Florida Alligator, September 26, 1926.

[x] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [x] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Building only.

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A			
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The lot on which the nominated property is situated is bounded on the north by Museum Road, on the west by Newell Drive. To the south and west are residence halls and office buildings built in recent years. The site is on the main campus of the University of Florida.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property constitutes the space historically associated with the WRUF radio station, now the University of Florida Police Station.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Murray D. Laurie

organization N/A date August, 1988

street & number 2858 S.W. 14 Drive telephone 904-335-6784

city or town Gainesville state Florida zip code 32608

Burrows, Edward Lane. "Commercial Radio at the University of Florida: WRUF--An Historical Overview," Master's thesis, University of Florida, 1974.

"Columbia will Add WRUF to Network," Florida Alligator, October 31, 1931.

"Florida's New Radio Station to Open Soon," Florida Alligator, March 31, 1928.

Proctor, Samuel and Wright Langley. Gator History, Gainesville: South Star Publishing Co, 1986.

"Radio Artist," Florida Alligator, September 18, 1932.

Weaver, Rudolph. Architectural plans, 1928, 1931, stored in the Physical Plant Division, University of Florida.

"WRUF--All Out for Victory." 1942 brochure, University of Florida Archives.

Photographs: WRUF Radio Station

(Information in 1-5 is the same for each photograph)

1. WRUF Radio Station, University of Florida
2. Gainesville, Florida
3. Murray D. Laurie
4. May, 1988
5. Murray D. Laurie
6. East (front) facade of WRUF, radio tower in rear, (photographer facing west)
7. 1 of 8

6. View of front facade with halftimbering (photographer facing east)
7. 2 of 8

6. North facade showing brickwork in halftimbering (photographer facing south)
7. 3 of 8

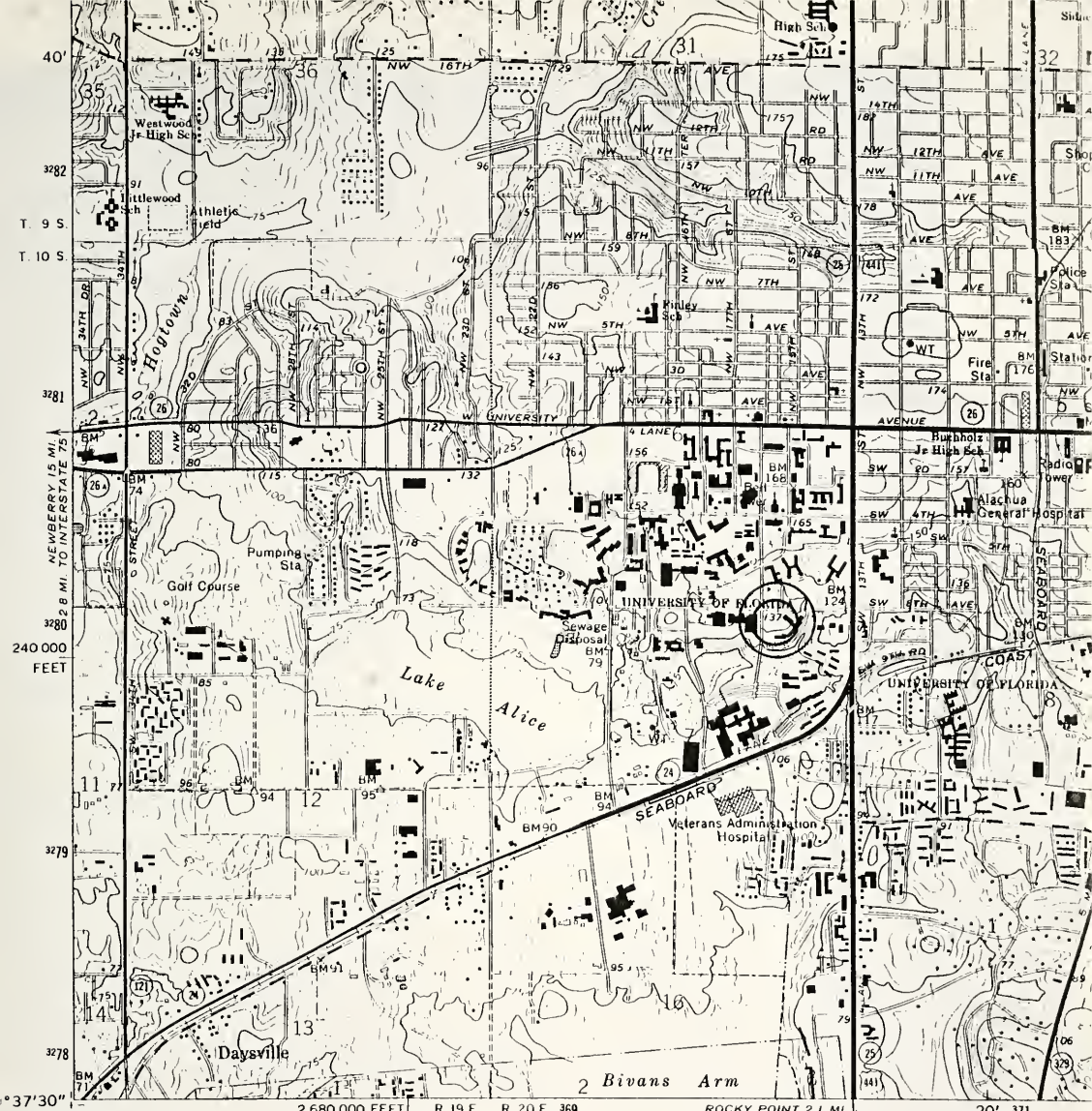
6. Rear of building showing location of radio tower, fenced yard to south, rear ell (photographer facing east)
7. 4 of 8

6. Original front door (photographer facing east)
7. 5 of 8

6. Interior door (photographer facing south)
7. 6 of 8

6. Second floor classroom area, not original paneling (photographer facing south)
7. 7 of 8

6. Unfinished attic area under main roof (photographer facing north)
7. 8 of 8


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and Florida Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on Florida coordinate system, north zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 23 meters south and 15 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Dotted land lines established by private survey
GAINESVILLE EAST, FLORIDA 1966, PR 1891
Scale 1:2400
MN
GN
2° 36 MILS
0°39' 12 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

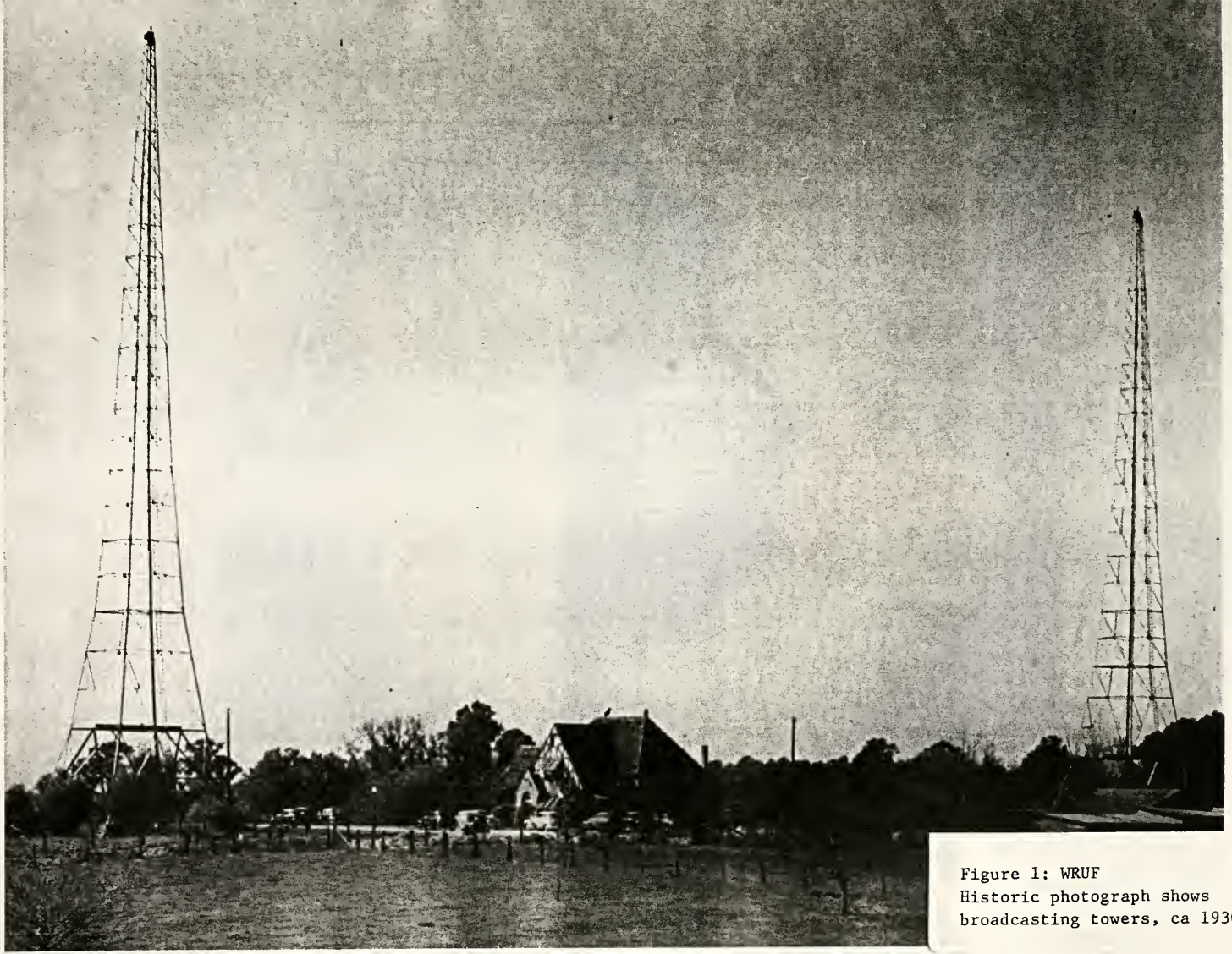


Figure 1: WRUF
Historic photograph shows
broadcasting towers, ca 1930

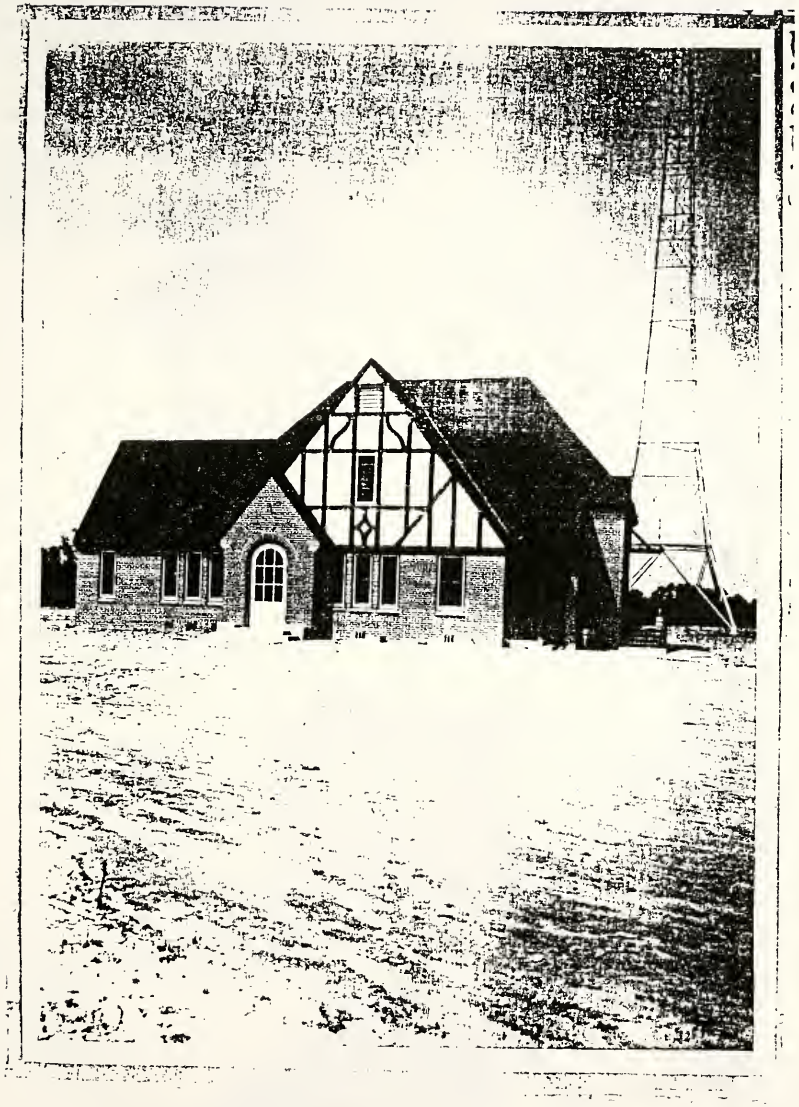


Figure 2: WRUF

From 1929 Yearbook, THE SEMINOLE

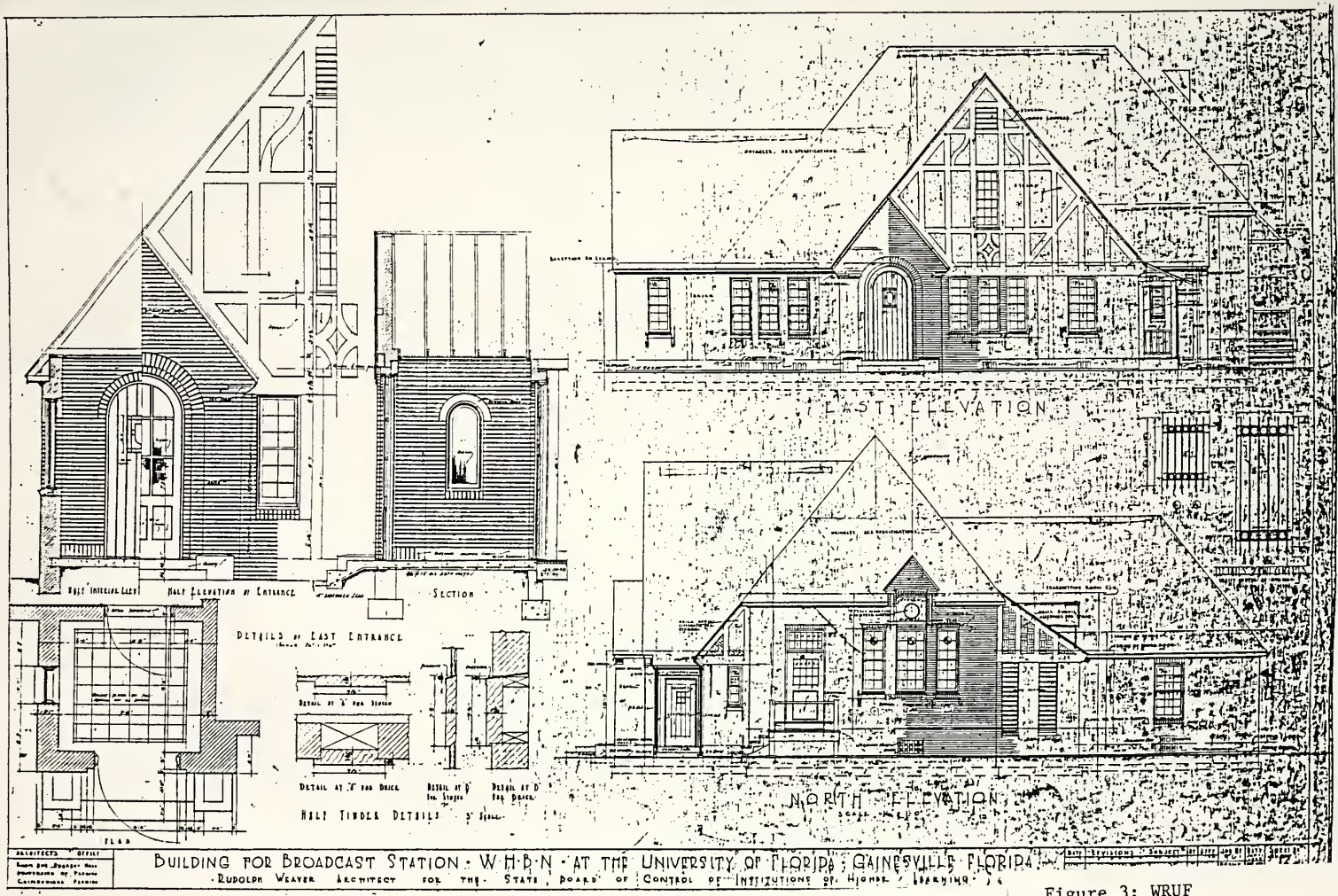

EAST ELEVATION
NORTH ELEVATION
SECTION
DETAILS OF EAST ENTRANCE
BUILDING FOR BROADCAST STATION · W·H·B·N · AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE FLORIDA
RUDOLPH WEAVER ARCHITECT FOR THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Figure 3: WRUF

Rudolph Weaver's drawings of exterior elevations, 1928

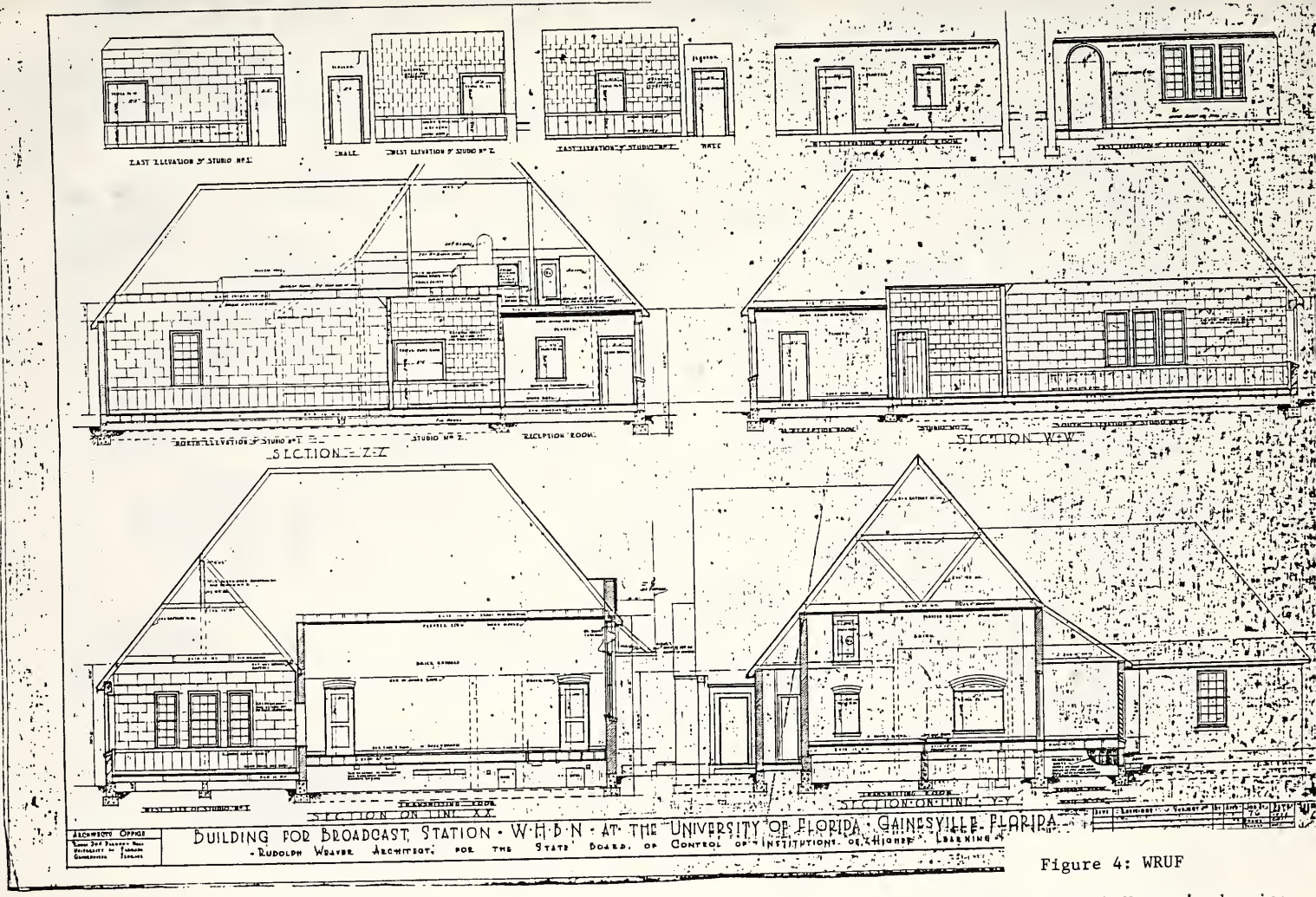

EAST ELEVATION OF STUDIO NO 1
WEST ELEVATION OF STUDIO NO 2
EAST ELEVATION OF STUDIO NO 2
WEST ELEVATION OF RECEPTION ROOM
EAST ELEVATION OF RECEPTION ROOM
NORTH ELEVATION OF STUDIO NO 1
STUDIO NO 2.
RECEPTION ROOM.
SECTION Z-Z
SECTION W-W
WEST SIDE OF STUDIO NO 1
TRANSMITTER ROOM
SECTION ON LINE X-X
TRANSMITTER ROOM
SECTION ON LINE Y-Y
BUILDING FOR BROADCAST STATION · W·H·D·N · AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA · GAINESVILLE · FLORIDA
· RUDOLPH WEAVER ARCHITECT · FOR THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING ·

Figure 4: WRUF

Rudolph Weaver's drawings of interior elevations, 1928

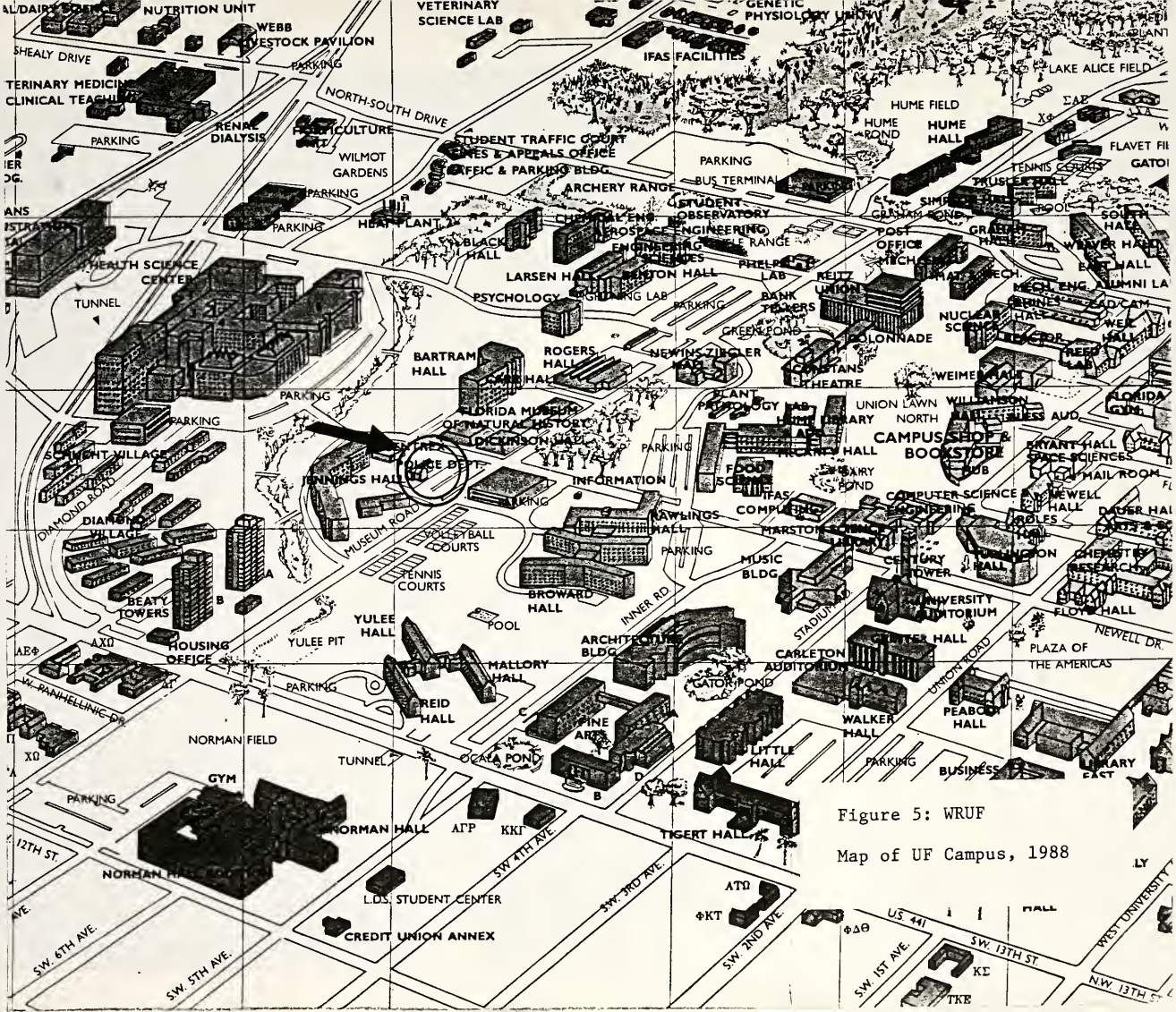
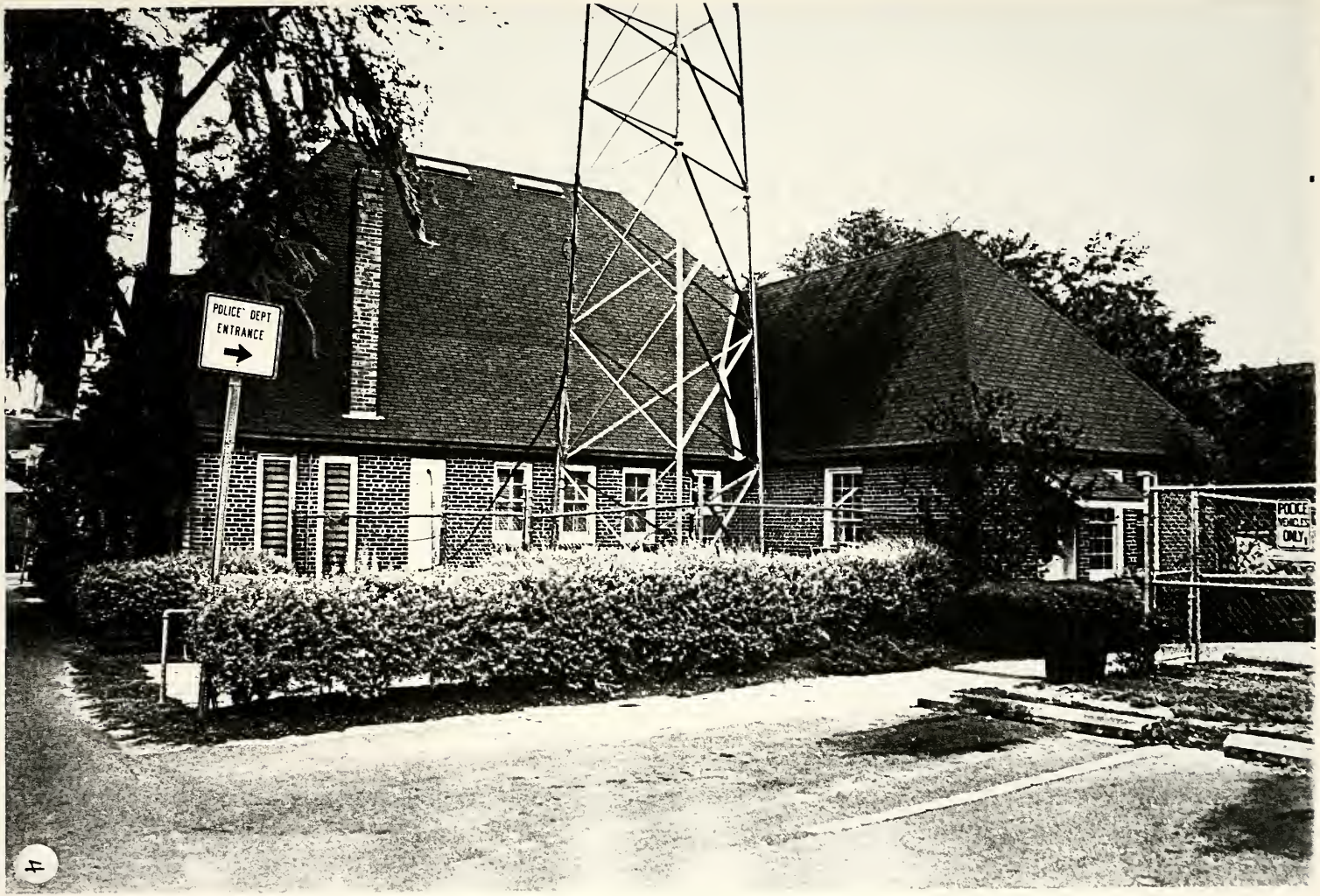


Figure 5: WRUF

Map of UF Campus, 1988

3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